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With Special Reference To Increased Pumpage

WATER RESOURCES BULLETIN NO. 2

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Baton Rouge, La.

December 1961

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In cooperation with the
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Water Resources Bulletin No. 2

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WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INCREASED PUMPAGE

by

C. O. MORGAN

Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana

GROUND-WATER CONDITIONS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, 1954-59
With Special Reference To Increased Pumpage

By C. O. Morgan

WATER RESOURCES BULLETIN NO. 2 December 1961

ABSTRACT

In the Baton Rouge area large quantities of fresh ground water are available from 12 aquifers ranging in age from Pleistocene to Miocene. These aquifers, which are named by their depth of occurrence in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district, are: alluvial deposits, shallow Pleistocene deposits, "400-foot" sand, "600-foot" sand, "800-foot" sand, "1,000-foot" sand, "1,200-foot" sand "1,500-foot" sand, "1,700-foot" sand, "2,000-foot" sand, "2,400-foot" sand, and "2,800-foot" sand. The deepest aquifer, the "2,800-foot" sand, contains fresh water to a maximum of 3,100 feet below mean sea level in the eastern part of the area.

In 1959, pumpage for industrial and public supply uses averaged 93 million gallons per day, which is 43 percent more than that pumped in 1953. The average yield of industrial and public-supply wells is 1,000 gallons per minute. The increase in pumpage, which was from aquifers below the "600-foot" sand, primarily has caused a lowering of water levels in the deeper sands. However, decreased pumpage from the "400- and 600-foot"

sands has caused a recovery of water levels in these shallow aquifers.

In addition, pumpage from all aquifers has caused the northward movement of salt water toward areas of heavy pumping. The exact location of and rate of movement of the salt-water interface in each aquifer has not been determined. The only noticeable migration of salt water has occurred in the "600-foot" sand. Analyses of water from wells south of the industrial district and screened in the "600-foot" sand show an increase in chloride content.

The soft, sodium bicarbonate water in aquifers below the "shallow Pleistocene" aquifer generally can be used without treatment for most purposes.

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION AND GENERAL FEATURES OF THE AREA

The project area (fig. 1) includes East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes and is a modification of the Baton Rouge area as used by Meyer and Turcan (1955, p. 2-3), which included most of East Baton Rouge Parish and small parts of West Baton Rouge and East Feliciana Parishes. The Baton Rouge area is in southeastern Louisiana, which geographically is in the Gulf Coastal Plain (Fenneman, 1938, p. 68). Bordering parishes are East Feliciana and West Feliciana to the north, Pointe Coupee and Iberville to the west, Iberville and Ascension to the south, and Livingston and St. Helena to the east. East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes contain a total of 663 square miles and have a maximum north-south length of 27 miles and a maximum east-west dimension of 37 miles. They are between lat. 30°15′ and 30°45′ north and long. 90°50′ and 91°30′ west.

The Baton Rouge industrial district (pl. 3) is the area bounded on the east by Scenic Highway, on the south by Choctaw Drive, on the west by the Mississippi River, and on the north by an east-west line about 0.4 mile north of Airline Highway.

According to the Bureau of the Census, the population of East Baton Rouge Parish increased from 158,236 in 1950 to 230,058 in 1960, and that of West Baton Rouge Parish increased from 11,738 in 1950 to 14,796 in 1960. The largest city in the area is Baton Rouge, which is the State capital and the home of Louisiana State University.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In response to numerous requests for information on the availability of fresh ground water in and near Baton Rouge, the U.S. Geological Survey, as a part of the statewide cooperative program with the Louisiana Department of Public Works and the Louisiana Geological Survey, Department of Conservation, has reanalyzed and corrected ground-water data previously assembled and has analyzed new information obtained during the period 1958-59. Since 1953 the Baton Rouge area has been the center of a major

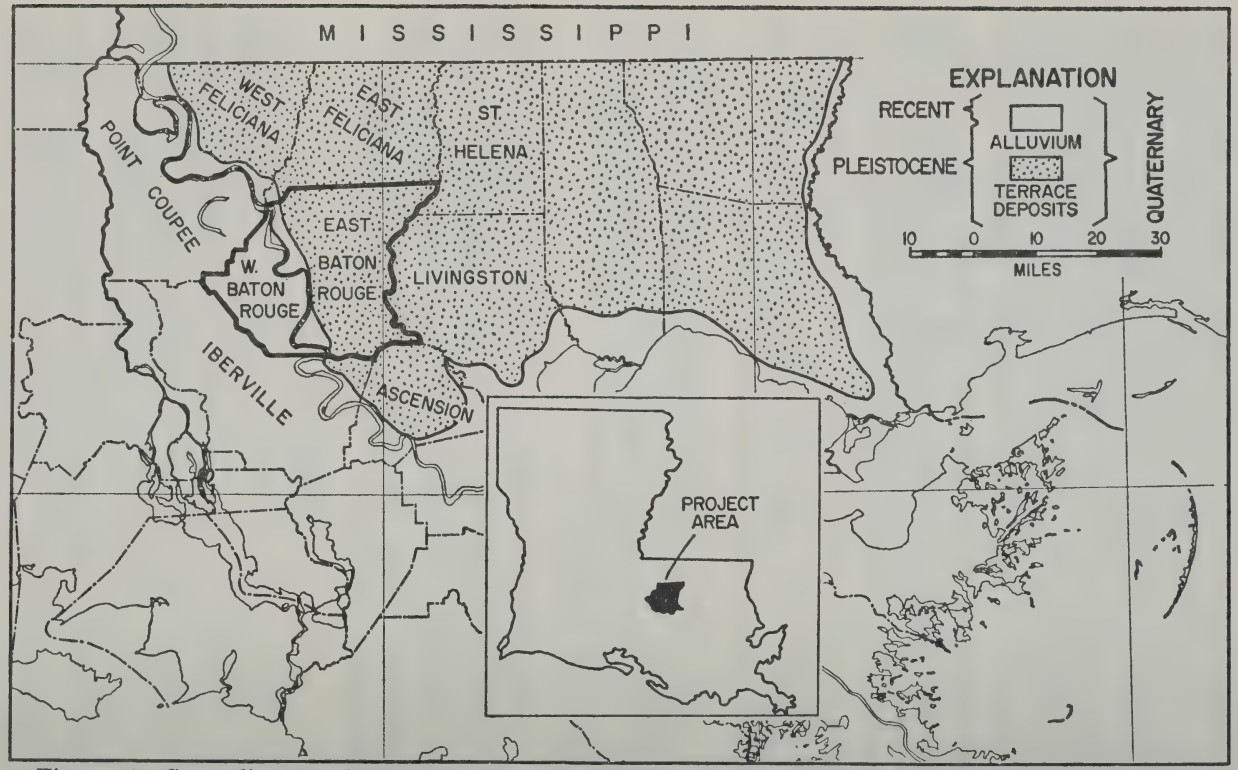

Figure 1. Generalized geologic map of southeastern Louisiana showing location of project area.

industrial expansion in the lower Mississippi River valley. Expansion of existing industries, influx of new industries, and rapid growth of population have caused concern in this area where large quantities of ground water are pumped. It is the purpose of this report to present to the ground-water users new and reanalyzed data that will provide a practical framework for the proper development of this natural resource.

The report augments U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1296, entitled "Geology and Ground-Water Resources of the Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana." Some of the basic and interpretive data in previous reports are repeated but reanalyzed; chemical analyses of the water, evaluation of the hydraulic characteristics of the aquifers, and hydrographs are brought up to date. A fence diagram (pl. 1) is included to show the water-bearing formations that underlie the area. Maps show the location of wells in the area and the density of wells, by aquifer, in the industrial district.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The ground-water resources, geology, geography, and climate of the Baton Rouge area have been described in previous reports. In 1905, a report by G. D. Harris on underground water in southern Louisiana listed the depth of wells, quality of water, and flow of wells in East Baton Rouge Parish at that time. In 1945, E. M. Cushing and P. H. Jones wrote a progress report entitled "Ground-Water Conditions in the Vicinity of Baton Rouge," which was published by the Louisiana Department of Public Works. This report discussed briefly the geology and ground-water hydrology of the area. A more detailed report, entitled "Geology and Ground-Water Resources of the Baton Rouge Area, Louisiana," by Meyer and Turcan was published in 1955 as Water-Supply Paper 1296. In it the authors named the principal aquifers of the area and determined the withdrawals of water and their effect on water levels. Coefficients of transmissibility and storage and data on the quality of water in most of the sands also were presented.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Valuable data and assistance used in the preparation of this report were received from individuals, industries, and governmental agencies, both State and Federal.

Data on pumpage and well construction were provided by Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Copolymer Corp., Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, Esso Standard Oil Co., Ethyl Corp., Foster Grant Co., Inc., General Chemical Division, and Solvay Process Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., W. R. Grace & Co., Gulf States Utilities Co., Ideal Cement Co., Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Naugatuck Chemical Division of the U.S. Rubber Co., Schuylkill Products Co., Inc., and Union Tank Car Co. Electrical logs, drillers' logs, and well-construction records were obtained from W. M. Eberhart & Sons of Baton Rouge, D. K. Summers of Denham Springs, Layne-Louisiana Co. of Lake Charles, and Acme Wellpoint Corp. of Baton Rouge. Much of the sub-surface geologic information was obtained from electrical logs of oil-test wells provided by Leo W. Hough, State Geologist, Louisiana Geological Survey, Department of Conservation. Leo Bankston and E. C. Donnell, Jr., of the Baton Rouge Water Works Co., furnished pumpage and construction data for public-supply wells and also assisted in making specific-capacity tests. Individuals and officials of the following water companies and municipalities provided additional pertinent data: Alsen Water Co., Inc., Capitol Water Co., Inc., Kleinpeter Water Co., Inc., Village of Addis, Town of Baker, Village of Brusly, Town of Port Allen, and Town of Zachary.

WELL-NUMBERING SYSTEM

Records of water wells in East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes are given in table 3. Locations of the wells listed in this table are shown on either plate 2 or plate 3. Wells in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district are shown also by aquifer screened, on figures 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, and 26. The system of numbering wells in Louisiana is based on an abbreviation of the parish in which they are located and a serial number de-

noting the order in which they are inventoried. For example, well EB-1 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.) on the Esso Standard Oil Co. property in Baton Rouge was the first well inventoried by the U.S. Geological Survey in East Baton Rouge Parish. Well WBR-2 (T. 7 S., R. 12 E.) was the second well inventoried in West Baton Rouge Parish. Well WBR-1 was not included in the table because its exact location could not be verified in the field.

Meyer and Turcan (1955, table 5) listed 483 wells in the Baton Rouge area. The difference in the number listed in their report and in table 3 of this report is not only due to the drilling of new wells but is also the result of reinventorying wells whose records and locations were incomplete or inaccurate in 1953.

GEOLOGY

The Baton Rouge area is immediately underlain by deposits of Recent and Pleistocene age (fig. 1), which in turn are underlain by sedimentary rocks of Pliocene(?) and Miocene age. With the exception of the Quaternary alluvium, which lies in the Mississippi River alluvial plain, most of the fresh-water-bearing sands of the Baton Rouge area crop out north of Baton Rouge in the northern part of southeastern Louisiana (fig. 1) and in the southwest corner of the State of Mississippi. Sands of Miocene age are the oldest deposits containing fresh water in the Baton Rouge area.

Pleistocene and Recent deposits constitute the uppermost sediments of East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes. These sediments may be divided into two units. The older consists of Pleistocene deltaic sediments, which underlie the terraced upland area. The younger consists of Pleistocene and Recent alluvium, which is limited to the present Mississippi River flood plain and lies unconformably on the Pleistocene deltaic sediments.

The Recent and Pleistocene alluvial deposits, the main body of which is west of the Mississippi River, have been differentiated by Cardwell and Rollo (1960, p. 10) primarily on the basis of texture and dating by the carbon-14 method. On the basis of carbon-14 dating, they con-

sider the coarse-grained substratum to be of late Pleistocene age and the overlying fine-grained topstratum to be of Recent age. As reported by Kolb and Van Lopik (1958, pls. 9 and 9A), the carbon-14 age of wood specimens collected from a depth of 133 feet in a well 0.7 mile south of Port Allen was 22,100 ± 780 years. The time interval from the end of the Pleistocene to the present was estimated by Horberg (1955, p. 280) to be approximately 11,000 years. Accordingly, most of the sand and gravel valley fill is considered to be of Pleistocene age, and the thin silty clayey mantle is considered to be of Recent age.

The Pleistocene sediments are underlain by sand and shale of Pliocene(?) age. Rollo (1960, p. 38) tentatively designated the base of the "600-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area as the top of the Pliocene(?). Evidence to confirm or discount this tentative designation was not found during this investigation. In this report the Pliocene(?) includes the sediments between the base of the "600-foot" sand and the top of the "2,000-foot" sand, which is of Miocene age.

As described by Meyer and Turcan (1955, p. 10), the sediments of Miocene age are similar in appearance to the Pliocene(?) and the basal Pleistocene sediments and can be distinguished only by fossil evidence. A sample from the depth of 2,600 feet in a recently drilled water-test well (WBR-51, T. 8 S., R. 12 E.) contained the fossil *Miorangia microjohnsoni,* which marks the approximate top of the Miocene. This stratum correlates with the "2,000-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge industrial area (pl. 1) and supports the assumption of Meyer and Turcan (1955, p. 10) that the "2,000-foot" sand was the uppermost sand of Miocene age.

WATER-BEARING SANDS, THEIR PROPERTIES, AND UTILIZATION

The Baton Rouge area is underlain by a complex sequence of continental and marine sediments. The general relation of these sediments is illustrated on the fence diagram (pl. 1). The naming of the aquifers in accordance with their depth in and near the industrial district follows the usage of Meyer and Turcan (1955, pls. 1 and 2). These aquifers include the "400-foot," "600-foot," "800-foot," "1,000-foot," "1,200-foot," "1,500-foot," "1,700-foot," "2,000-foot," "2,400-foot," and "2,800-foot" sands. Other aquifers include the alluvial deposits and shallow-Pleistocene deposits. The aquifers vary in thickness, grain size, and depth, and the exact location of the fresh- and brackish-water interface in each is as unpredictable as the thickness and continuity of the sands. However, electrical logs of oil-test wells indicate that water in most of the sands in the southern part (pl. 1 and fig. 2) of the area is highly mineralized and unsuitable for use. The altitude of the base of fresh ground water and areas where sands at intermediate depths between fresh-water-bearing sands and the land surface contain brackish water are shown on figure 2. The approximate aggregate thickness of fresh-water-bearing sands can be estimated by multiplying the thickness of the fresh-water-bearing deposits by the percentage of sand shown on figure 2. The average altitude of the land surface, which is relatively flat, is less than 50 feet; therefore, the altitude of the base of the fresh ground water approximates the thickness of fresh-water-bearing deposits.

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

Physical properties. The alluvial deposits of Recent and Pleistocene age are limited to the flood plain of the Mississippi River. This relatively flat flood plain occurs west and south of the upland surface, which was named the Prairie terrace by Fisk (Fisk and others, 1938, p. 51). The alluvial deposits consist of approximately 80 percent water-bearing sands and gravels and 20 percent silt and clay. In the flood-plain area the deposits range in thickness

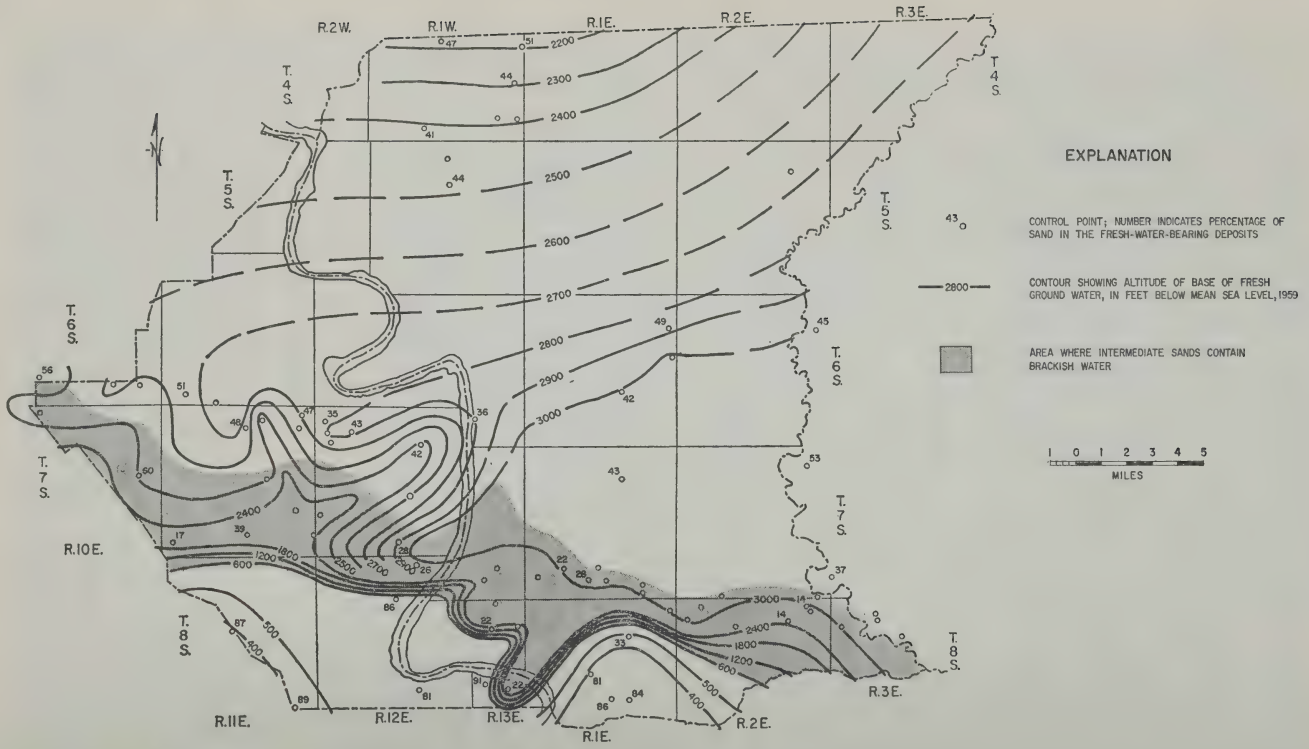

Figure 2. Map showing (1) altitude of the base of fresh ground water, (2) areas where sands at intermediate depths contain brackish water, and (3) percentage of fresh-water-bearing sand, East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes, La.

from 250 feet in northern West Baton Rouge Parish to 600 feet in the south-central part of the report area. Although the alluvial deposits pinch out at the edge of the Prairie terrace, the alluvial aquifer is in direct contact with the "400-foot" aquifer of earlier Pleistocene age (fig. 3).

Hydrologic properties. Water levels in wells screened in the alluvial deposits fluctuated with the river as shown by the hydrograph (fig. 4) for the Mississippi River and for well EB-242 (T. 8 S., R. 1 W.), which is 2.4 miles southeast and 1.9 miles north of the river and 4 miles downstream from the gaging station. (See pl. 2.) The hydrograph shows that during low-river stages the alluvium is discharging water into the river, and that during high-river stages the alluvium is recharged by the river. However, the principal source of recharge to the alluvial aquifer is rainfall.

The locations of wells screened only in the alluvial deposits in and near the industrial district are shown on figure 5. The yields from large-diameter wells range from 800 to 3,750 gpm. Well EB-586 (T. 7 S., R. 1 W.), which is owned by Louisiana State University, is the largest yielding (2,100 gpm) irrigation well in the area. One indication of a well's potential yield is its specific capacity, which is defined as the yield per unit drawdown (usually expressed in gallons per minute per foot of drawdown). The drawdown in a pumped well is caused by head losses in the aquifer resulting from flow in the aquifer toward the well and by well losses due to flow through the well screen and well casing. The well loss due to friction caused by flow through the casing is related to the rate of flow and to the diameter, length, and age of the casing. Therefore, if the well's yield and construction are known the observed specific capacity can be corrected for friction loss in the pipe. Corrected specific capacity is calculated by (1) determining the friction loss, according to standard pipe friction tables, produced by the flow of water through the well casing, (2) subtracting the friction loss from the observed drawdown, and (3) dividing the flow (in gallons per minute) by the corrected drawdown (in feet). Corrected specific capacities of wells in this aquifer range

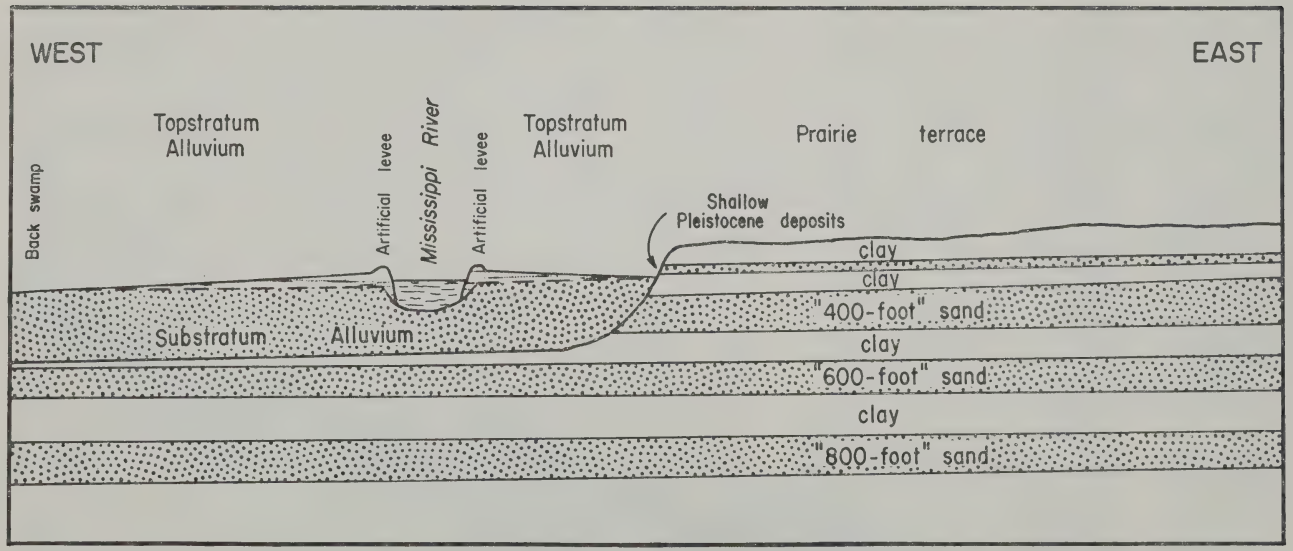

Figure 3. Generalized west-east section showing relation of alluvial deposits to older sediments in the vicinity of the Baton Rouge industrial district.

from 75 to 94 gpm per foot of drawdown and average 80 gpm per foot of drawdown at an average yield of about 2,600 gpm (table 2).

The coefficient of transmissibility[1] of alluvial deposits in the industrial district ranges from 140,000 to 210,000 gpd per foot (table 2) and averages 170,000 gpd per foot. The average permeability[2] of the alluvial deposits in the industrial district is 1,700 gpd per square foot. The coefficient of storage[3] ranges from 1.0×10^{-2} to 9.0×10^{-4}. The coefficient of transmissibility of the alluvial deposits at the site of well EB-586 (T. 7 S., R. 1 W.) is 580,000 gpd per foot. The hydraulic characteristics of an aquifer—coefficients of transmissibility and storage—can be used to determine the theoretical effects of pumping, which were discussed by Meyer and Turcan (1955, p. 59-63).

Quality of water. The alluvium generally yields a hard[4] calcium bicarbonate type water of high iron content. The total iron and manganese content of the water is considerably more than the 0.3 ppm (part per million) recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service (1946, p. 13) as the maximum limit for drinking purposes. The total iron and manganese concentrations ranged from 0.72 ppm in water from well WBR-31 (T. 8 S., R. 12 E.) (table 1) to 18 ppm in water from well EB-501 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.) (Meyer and Turcan, 1955, table 2). The hardness of water from the alluvium ranged from 123 ppm (WBR-31)

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[1]The coefficient of transmissibility is defined as the number of gallons of water that will move in 1 day through a vertical strip of the aquifer 1 foot wide having the full height of the aquifer, under a hydraulic gradient of 1 foot per foot, at the prevailing temperature of the water.

[2]The field coefficient of permeability is expressed as the rate of flow in gallons per day through a cross-sectional area of 1 square foot under a hydraulic gradient of 1 foot per foot at the prevailing temperature of water.

[3]The coefficient of storage of an aquifer is defined as the volume of water it releases from or takes into storage per unit surface area of the aquifer per unit change in the component of head normal to that surface.

[4]In this report, terms describing the general chemical character of water are used in particular senses, as in the following examples: (1) "alkaline" designates a water in which the pH or the hydrogen-ion concentration is more that 7.0; (2) "calcium bicarbonate" designates a water in which calcium and magnesium ranks first, in order of abundance, over sodium and potassium and bicarbonate is the predominant anion; (3) similarly, "sodium bicarbonate" designates a water in which sodium and potassium ranks first, in order of abundance, over calcium and magnesium; (4) the term "fresh water" designates a water in which the chloride content is less than 250 ppm; and (5) classifications of hardness of water are:

Classification	Hardness as $CaCO_3$
Soft	less than 50 ppm
Moderately hard	50 to 150 ppm
Hard	over 150 ppm

to 452 ppm (EB-586, T. 7 S., R. 1 W.). Although the highest chloride content of water reported herein was 126 ppm (WBR-51, T. 8 S., R. 12 E.), electrical logs of oil-test wells in the southern and southwestern corners of the area indicate that the basal part of the alluvial sands contains salt water (pl. 1). The chloride content of water from wells adjacent to the Mississippi River usually is less than 20 ppm.

Meyer and Turcan (1955, table 2) recorded a yearly temperature range from 59° to 74°F for water from a con-

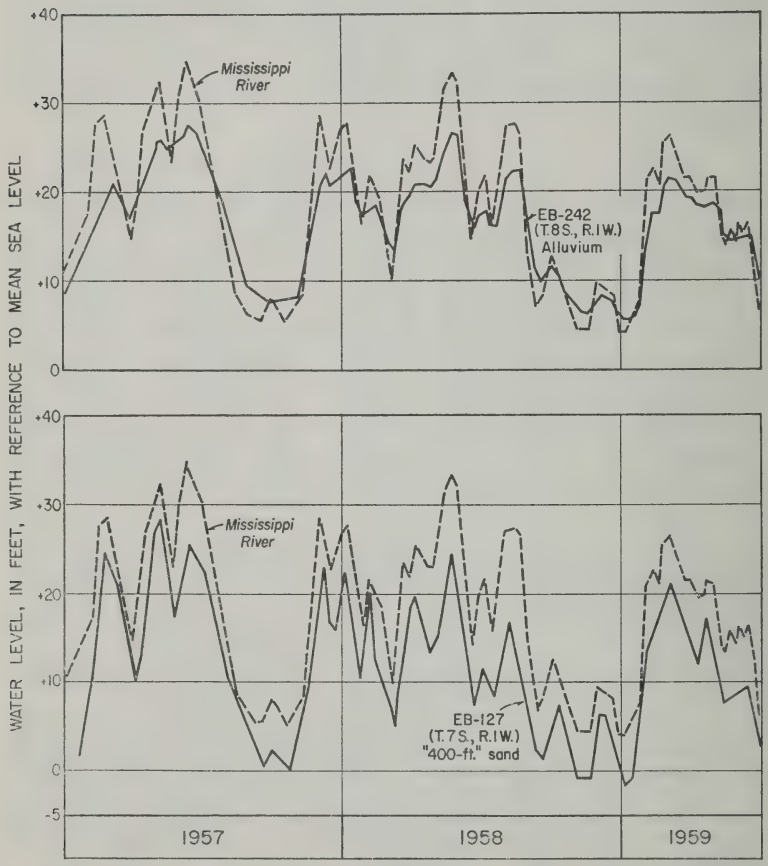

Figure 4. Hydrographs of water levels in the Mississippi River, Recent and Pleistocene alluvium, and "400-foot" sand in the Baton Rouge area.

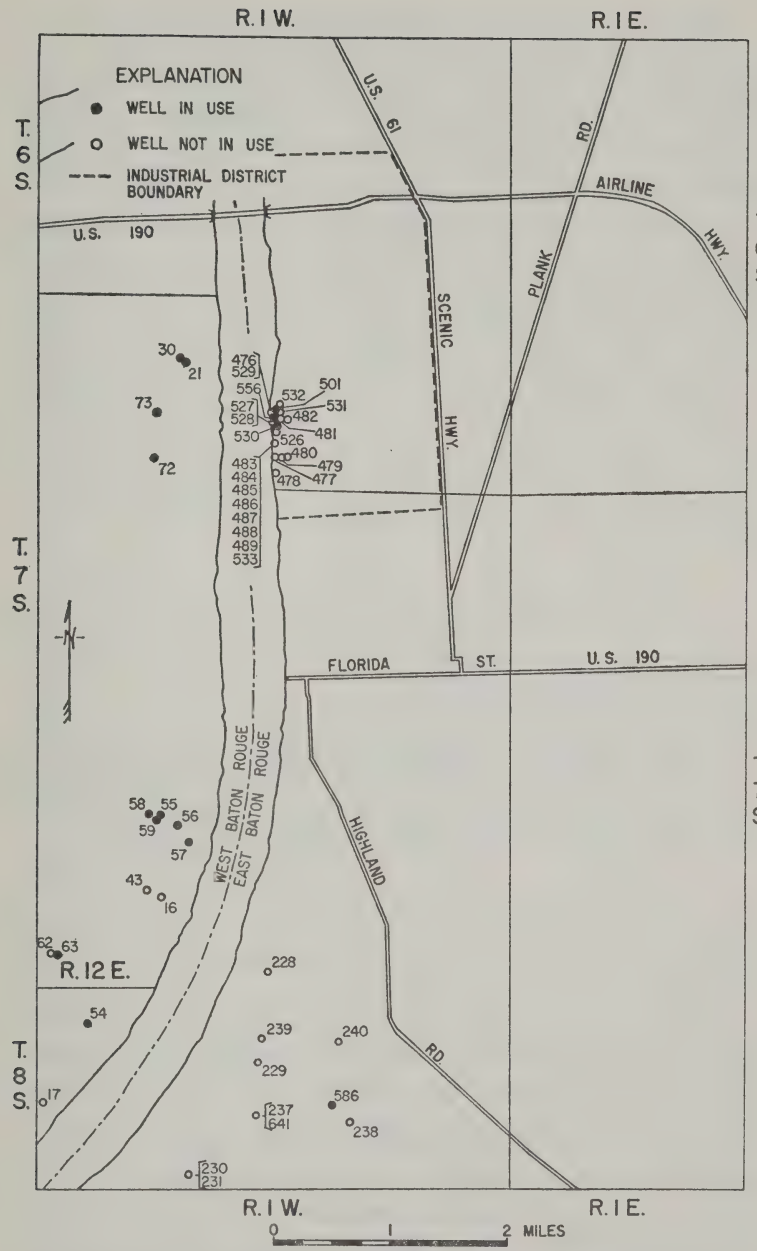

Figure 5. Map showing location of wells screened in the alluvial deposits of Pleistocene age in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

tinuously pumped well tapping alluvium (EB-501, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.) on the east bank of the Mississippi River. As distance from the river increases, the magnitude of the yearly temperature variation of well water decreases. Generally the average temperature of water from wells screened in the alluvial deposits is below 70°F.

Withdrawals. Excluding the temporary pressure-relief pumping at the site of the Port Allen locks, it is estimated that in 1959 the daily pumpage from the alluvial deposits was 1.3 mgd. Industries in East Baton Rouge Parish use water from the alluvial deposits for cooling during the warm months. In the cooler months, when the temperature of the river water is below that of the water in the alluvium, river water was used. The maximum amount of water pumped from the alluvium for industrial purposes was about 6 mgd (based on a 31-day period) in October 1956.

Addis is the only municipality in the area that used water from the alluvium. The water-supply system at Addis consists of two wells (WBR-8 and -19, T. 8 S., R. 12 E.), both 232 feet deep.

Many domestic, stock, and irrigation wells are screened in the alluvial sands (table 3). It is estimated that 0.7 mgd of ground water is pumped for these purposes in East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes.

At the Port Allen locks, which are being constructed by the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, water is pumped from the alluvium to lower the hydrostatic level so that construction work below river level may proceed without danger of being inundated. In June 1958, a maximum of 47 mgd was pumped (fig. 6) and the average daily pumpage in 1959 was 28 mgd. The total amount of water pumped from 32 temporary wells, 8 permanent wells, and approximately 1,000 dewatering points at this site during the period September 1957, when pumping started, to July 1959 is estimated to be 16.5 billion gallons, or an average of 22 mgd. When construction is completed, 8 wells will be used, during high river stage, to reduce the hydrostatic pressure.

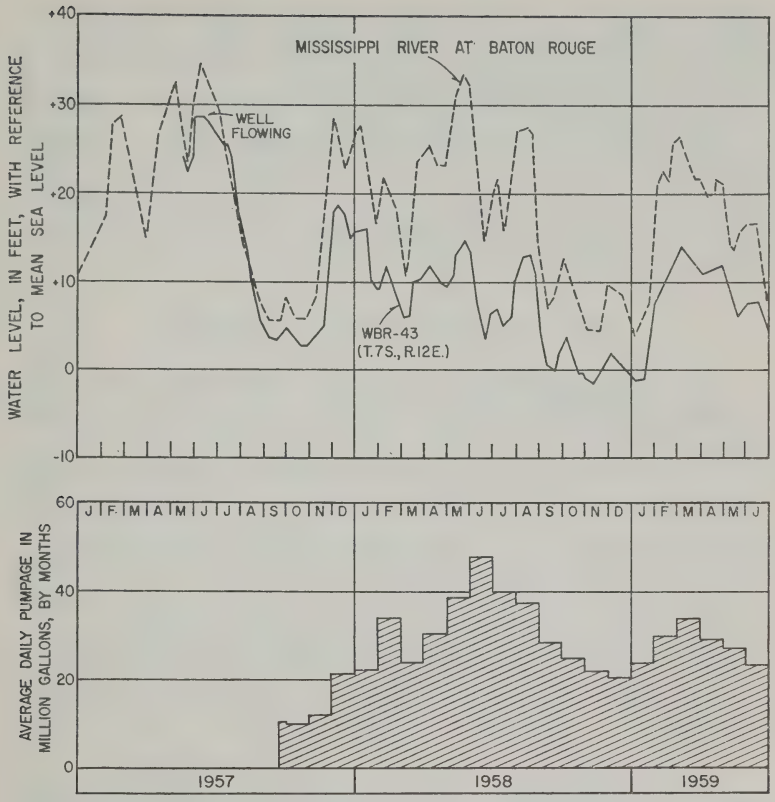

Figure 6. Graphs showing relation of pumpage to water levels in wells screened in the alluvial deposits, Port Allen locks, West Baton Rouge Parish.

Effects of pumping. Drawdown caused by large-scale withdrawal from alluvial sands and gravels, such as at the Port Allen locks, induces influent seepage from the Mississippi River. This boundary (the river) causes the cone of depression affected by large withdrawals to reach equilibrium in form during an early period of pumping. Because river water contains lower concentrations of iron and hardness-causing constituents than water in the alluvium, the quality of the water improves with increased influent seepage from the river. Except for the Port Allen locks area, water levels in most wells screened in the alluvial deposits in the Baton Rouge area have not been affected noticeably by pumping and are usually within 20

feet of the surface. As shown by the hydrograph for well WBR-43, about 0.5 mile from the locks (fig. 6), pumping during the period June 1957-July 1959 at the Port Allen locks in an area of about 2 square miles caused a decline of the water level and increased the quantity of influent seepage. Hydrographs for wells EB-242 and -127, and the river (fig. 4) show the effect of changes in river stage on the water levels in wells some distance from the area of heavy withdrawals.

SHALLOW PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS

Physical properties. "Shallow Pleistocene" aquifers underlie part of the upland Prairie terrace region of East Baton Rouge Parish, south of the boundary line of T. 6 S. and T. 7 S. The shallow Pleistocene deposits usually are within 200 feet of the surface except in the extreme southeastern corner of the project area where these sands extend to a depth of 450 feet below land surface. As illustrated on plate 1, the shallow Pleistocene deposits are irregular in occurrence and thickness. A mechanical analysis (fig. 7) of sand between depths of 279 and 289 feet in well EB-681 (T. 8 S., R. 2 E.) shows the sand to be medium to coarse grained.

Hydrologic properties. The shallow Pleistocene deposits are recharged by seepage from surface-water bodies and from precipitation on the land surface. Natural discharge takes place at lower elevations in the form of springs and seeps along streams.

Well EB-681 yields 85 gpm with a drawdown of 22.41 feet (table 2). The specific capacity of this well, corrected for head loss due to friction, is 4.0 gpm per foot of drawdown. The location of wells screened in shallow Pleistocene deposits in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district is shown on figure 8.

Quality of water. Several individual sands are grouped within the shallow Pleistocene deposits and the chemical quality of the water in them varies areally. The sand that underlies the city of Baton Rouge yields hard water of the calcium bicarbonate type, as shown by the chemical anal-

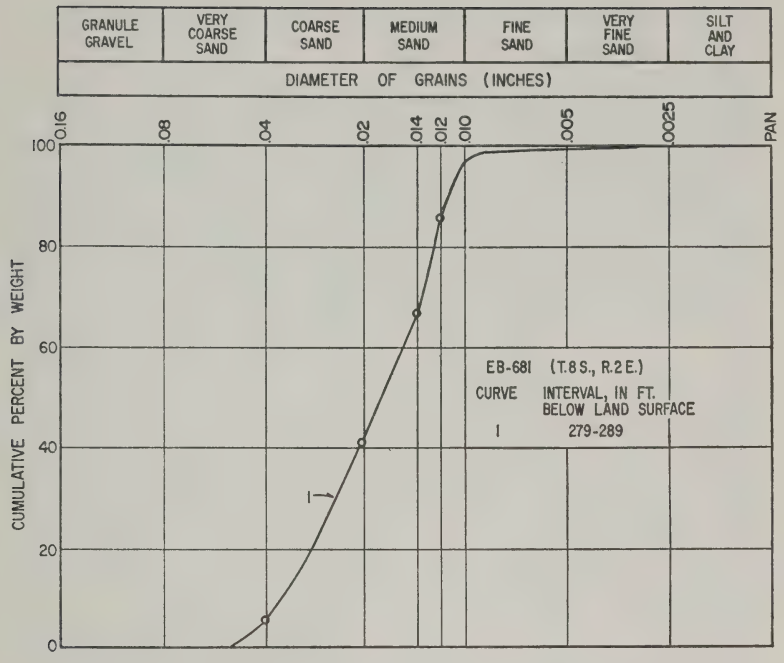

Figure 7. Cumulative curve of mechanical composition of materials from the shallow Pleistocene deposits.

yses (table 1) of water from wells EB-665 (T. 7 S., R. 1 E.) and -687 (T. 6 S., R. 1 E.). The total iron content in water from these wells averages 1.5 ppm. Although the dissolved-solids content of water from well EB-665 was 508 ppm, the individual constituents were not abnormally high. The pH ranges from 6.8 (EB-687) to 7.3 (EB-665). The water from well EB-665 has a temperature of 68°F, which is the average annual temperature of Baton Rouge. Waters having similar chemical constituents are found in the two "shallow Pleistocene" sands in the southeastern part of the project area. The water generally is alkaline, moderately hard, and of sodium bicarbonate type. The iron and manganese concentrations ranged from 0.12 ppm in water from EB-681 (T. 8 S., R. 2 E.) to 0.66 ppm in water from EB-583 (T. 7 S., R. 1 W.). The dissolved-solids content ranged from 277 ppm (EB-599, T. 8 S., R. 3 E.) to 503 ppm (EB-631A, T. 8 S., R. 2 E.). The temperatures of

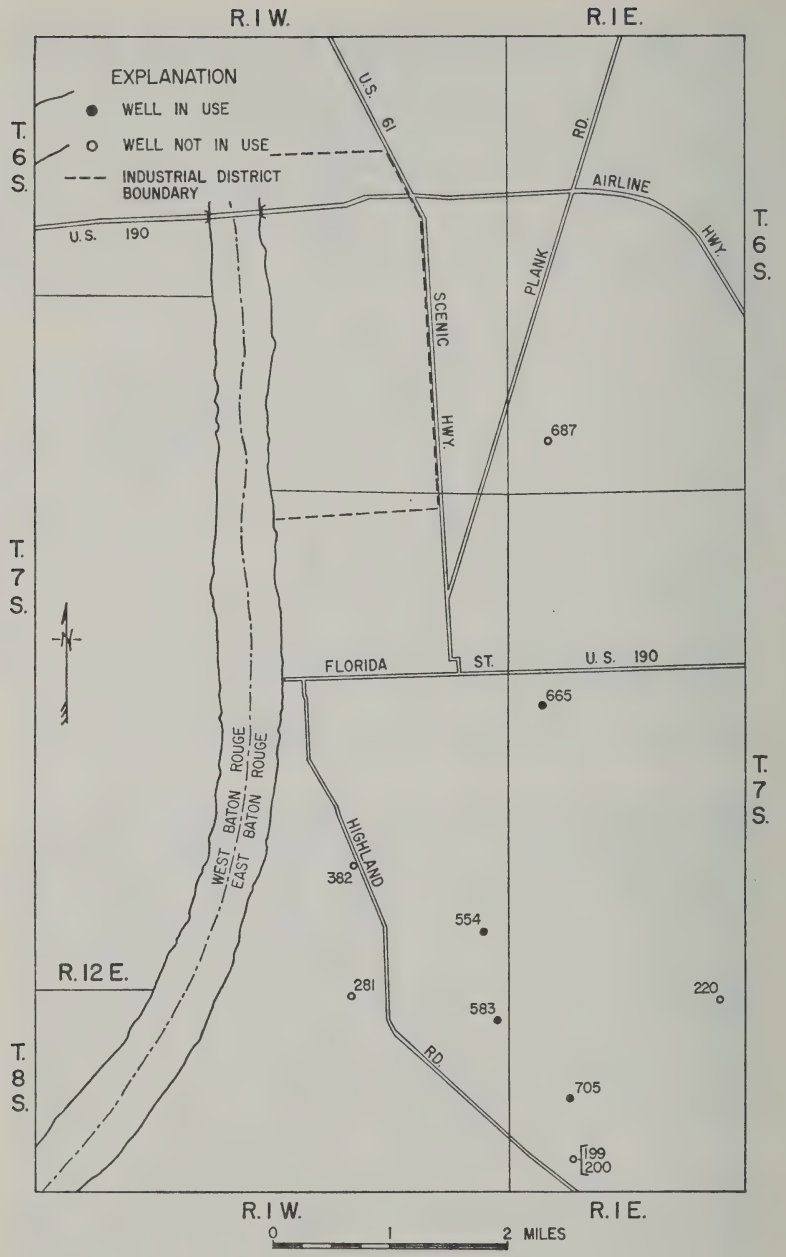

Figure 8. Map showing location of wells screened in the shallow Pleistocene deposits in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

the water from wells in southeastern Baton Rouge area range from 69° to 71°F.

The thermal gradient of water from wells in the Baton Rouge area increases by 1°F for about each 90-foot increase in depth. The temperature of water from a well screened at a given depth below 100 feet can be estimated by multiplying the well's depth by the ratio of 1°F per 90 feet and adding the result to the mean annual temperature (68°F). This relation of water temperature to well depth and mean annual temperature is not applicable to the temperature of water from alluvial deposits.

Withdrawals. The "shallow Pleistocene" sands have become important as a source of water for domestic use because of increased needs of the rural population. Small industries in the city of Baton Rouge use water from these sands for washing and cooling purposes; and several privately owned wells yield water for air conditioning and lawn irrigation. The quantity of water pumped from these deposits is negligible and is not considered in the total pumpage figures.

Effects of pumping. As only small amounts of water are pumped from the "shallow Pleistocene" sand, water levels have remained within 20 feet of the surface. In the southernmost part of the area, where brackish water exists at the base of the sand, increased pumping could cause salt water to move toward areas of heavy withdrawals and thus limit the development of this aquifer.

"400-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. The "400-foot" sand (aquifer) of the Baton Rouge area, which consists of several individual but connected sands, underlies East Baton Rouge Parish and much of West Baton Rouge Parish. As shown on plate 1, the thickness of this unit ranges from 50 feet to 300 feet. Within the industrial district this aquifer ranges in thickness from 75 to 200 feet but is lenticular and is divided into two recognizable sands. (See well 35, pl. 1.)

Sediments of the "400-foot" sand in the industrial district range in grain size from fine to medium. The

source of the grain-size analyses of this aquifer and other deposits is Meyer and Turcan (1955), unless otherwise noted. Cumulative curves (fig. 9) of mechanical composition of material from well EB-638 (T. 7 S., R. 1 E.) show a range in grain size from medium to coarse.

The "400-foot" sand in some places is connected with the alluvial deposits or the "600-foot" sand. The "400-foot" sand is hydraulically connected with the alluvium (pl. 1 and fig. 4) near the western edge of the terraced upland in East Baton Rouge Parish, and with the "600-foot" sand in the southern part of both parishes.

Hydrologic properties. Many of the wells screened in the "400-foot" sand are screened also in the "600-foot" sand. The location of "400-" and "600-foot" wells in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district is shown on figure 10. The yields of large-diameter (8 inches or more)

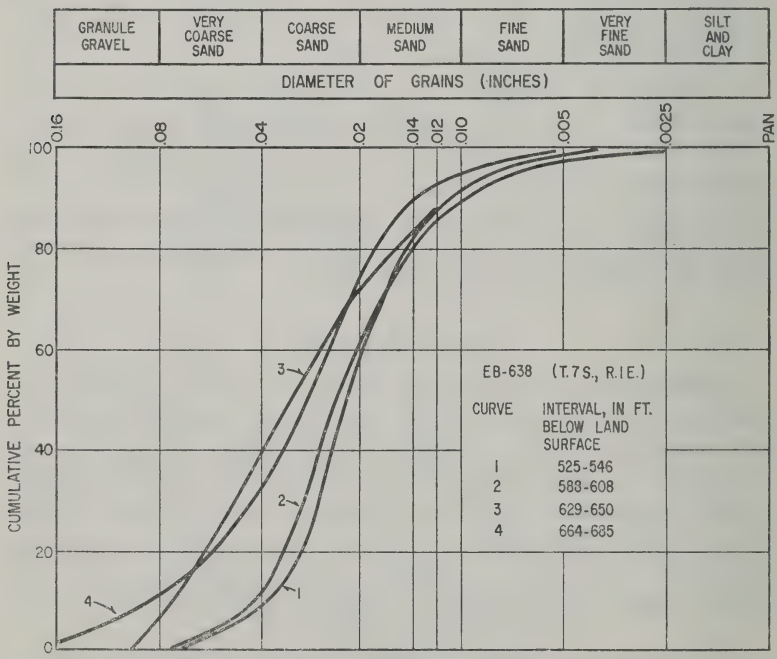

Figure 9. Cumulative curves of mechanical composition of materials from the "400-foot" sand in the Baton Rouge area.

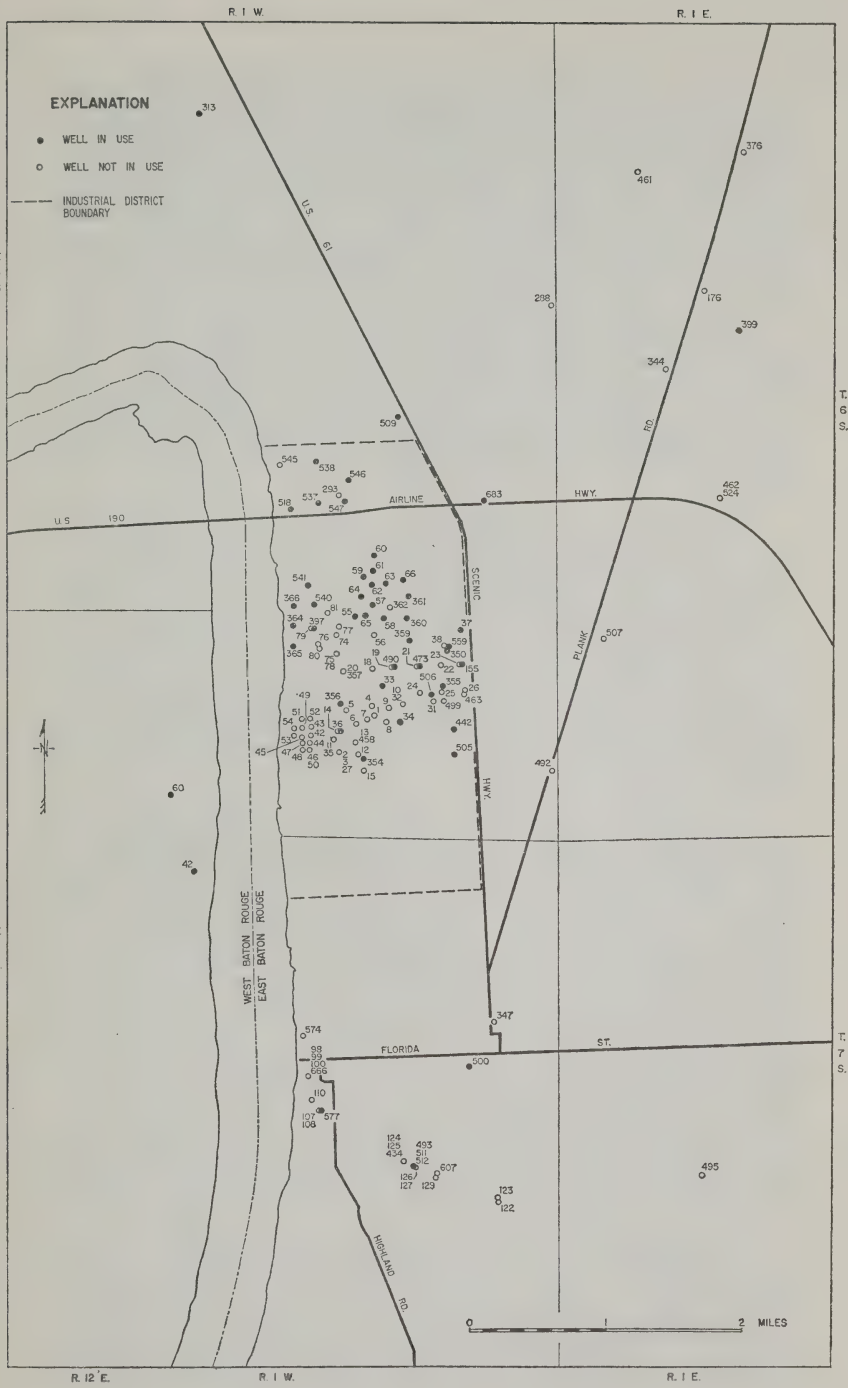

Figure 10. Map showing location of wells screened in the "400-foot" sand, "600-foot" sand, and "400-foot" and "600-foot" sands in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

industrial wells screened only in the "400-foot" sand range from 500 to 1,600 gpm. Uncorrected specific capacities of wells in the industrial district range from 13.5 to 45.3 gpm per foot of drawdown. One large-diameter well southeast of Baton Rouge (EB-638, T. 7 S., R. 1 E.) has a specific capacity, corrected for losses due to pipe friction, of 39.6 gpm per foot of drawdown at a yield of 250 gpm (table 2).

The coefficient of transmissibility of the "400-foot" sand (table 2) ranges from 34,000 to 77,000 gpd per foot. The coefficient of permeability ranges from 260 to 530 gpd per square foot and averages 360 gpd per square foot. The coefficient of storage ranges from 2.6×10^{-4} to 9.5×10^{-4}.

The effect of hydraulic connection between the alluvium and the river is shown by the hydrographs (fig. 4) of the river and well EB-127 (T. 7 S., R. 1 W.) screened only in the "400-foot" sand. There is a slight time lag in the fluctuations of water level in this well but the magnitude of the fluctuations is nearly the same as the changes in the river stage. As shown by these graphs (fig. 4) the Mississippi River discharges at varying rates water into the aquifer.

Quality of water. Water from the "400-foot" sand is of the soft, alkaline, and of sodium bicarbonate type and has a total iron content ranging from 0.04 to 0.57 ppm. Except for water from wells in the southern part of the area in which the chloride content was as much as 113 ppm, the average chloride content of water from wells in this aquifer was less than 8.0 ppm. Periodic and random sampling did not indicate any movement of salt water in this aquifer. Because of its low temperature, water from the "400-foot" sand is used for cooling. The average temperature of water from the "400-foot" sand in the industrial district is 71°F, whereas the temperature of water from wells in the southeastern part of the area is 73°F.

Withdrawals. Because of the large number of wells screened in both the "400-foot" and the "600-foot" sand, it is impossible to compute pumpage by aquifer. Much of the water for industrial use from the "400-" and "600-foot" sands is pumped during the period May to October. Pump-

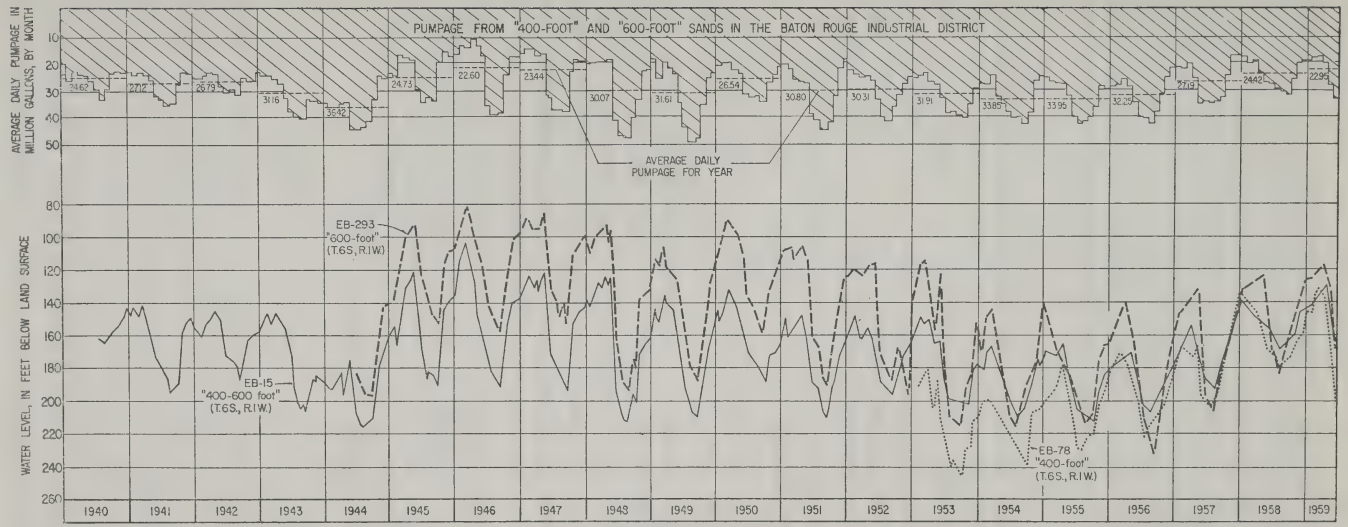

Figure 11. Graphs showing relation of pumpage to water levels in wells screened in the "400-foot" and "600-foot" sands in the Baton Rouge industrial district.

ing for industrial purposes decreases in October and reaches a minimum during the winter. The maximum daily pumpage by year was during the latter part (1944) of World War II, when an average of 36.4 mgd was pumped from the "400-" and "600-foot" sands (fig. 11). The second recorded high was in 1955, when an average of 33.9 mgd was pumped. Since 1955, pumping from the "400-" and "600-foot" sands has gradually decreased, to an average of 22.9 mgd during the first half of 1959.

Although most of the water pumped from the "400-foot" sand is for industrial use, many rural domestic wells also are screened in this aquifer. The only areas where the "400-foot" sand is used for public supply are in the extreme southern part of the upland-terrace areas, where deeper sands contain brackish water. However, the amounts used for rural and public supplies are considered negligible when compared with industrial pumpage.

Effects of pumping. As shown by measurements made in well EB-78 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.) (fig. 11), water levels in the "400-foot" sand in the industrial district have recovered 70 feet during the 5-year period March 1954-March 1959, an average of 14 feet per year. The hydrograph (fig. 11) of well EB-15 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.), screened in the "400-" and "600-foot" sands in the industrial district suggests that the recovery trend in wells screened in both aquifers began in 1956 and averaged 14 feet per year, the same as in wells in the "400-foot" sand. Water levels in the "400-" and "600-foot" sands during the period of maximum recovery in 1959 were nearly as high as the highest water level measured in 1947.

"600-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. The "600-foot" sand, which underlies both East and West Baton Rouge Parishes, consists of several individual but hydraulically-connected sand strata. Because of the lenticularity of the individual sand beds, this aquifer can best be delineated as an interval containing a number of sands. The thickness of the "600-foot" sand ranges from 25 feet to more than 200 feet. The colors of the sand in this aquifer is predominantly yellow-

ish gray and light gray. Dark minerals such as amphibole and pyroxene, combined with a large concentration of quartz, give these sands a "salt-and-pepper" appearance. Cumulative curves show the material to be predominantly of medium grain size, but having an average of 25 percent fine sand. In some areas outside the industrial district the "600-foot" sand is connected with the overlying "400-foot" and the underlying "800-foot" sands (pl. 1).

Hydrologic properties. Thirty-two wells are screened in the "600-foot" sand in the Baton Rouge industrial district (fig. 10). Of this total, 12 are screened in only the "600-foot" sand and 20 are screened in two or more aquifers. The locations of wells screened in the "400-" and "600-foot" sands in and near the industrial district are shown on figure 10. The yields from wells screened in only the "600-foot" sand range from 430 to 1,460 gpm and average 1,000 gpm. The uncorrected specific capacities of wells screened only in this sand average 12.8 gpm per foot of drawdown (Meyer and Turcan, 1955, p. 30).

The coefficient of transmissibility of the "600-foot" sand ranges from 88,000 to 123,000 gpd per foot and averages 110,000 gpd per foot. The coefficient of permeability ranges from 520 to 800 gpd per square foot and averages 630 gpd per square foot. The coefficient of storage ranges from 4.1×10^{-4} to 6.1×10^{-4}.

Quality of water. Fresh water from the "600-foot" sand generally is alkaline, soft, and of sodium bicarbonate type (table 1) and has a total iron content that ranged from 0.02 ppm (WBR-60, T. 7 S., R. 12 E.) to 0.64 ppm (EB-547, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.). The manganese content was usually 0.20 ppm or more, except in wells EB-597 (T. 8 S., R. 3 E.) and WBR-42 (T. 7 S., R. 12 E.), which yielded water with manganese content of 0.02 ppm. The chloride content of water from wells in the industrial district was low, as shown by the analysis for well EB-597. The average temperature of water from wells in the industrial district is 74°F.

The "600-foot" sand is the only aquifer in which encroachment of brackish water has been detected. Several miles directly south of the industries and in the vicinity of

the Baton Rouge City Park, the chloride content of water from the "600-foot" sand has increased. Figure 12 shows the trend in the chloride content of water from wells EB-500 and -493 (T. 7 S., R. 1 W.). During the period 1951 to May 1959 the chloride content of water from well EB-500 increased from 4 ppm to 175 ppm. The chloride content of water from well EB-493 increased from a high of 320 ppm in June 1952 to a high of 590 ppm in May 1959. Well EB-500 is screened in the basal part of the "600-foot" sand and well EB-493, which is 0.75 mile southwest of well EB-500, is screened in the upper and basal sands of the "600-foot" sand. At the site of well EB-493 the upper and basal sands are separated by 75 feet of clay; however, at the site of well EB-500 the intervening clay thins and probably pinches out within a short distance. The chloride content of water from a well (EB-123) at the Baton Rouge City Park increased from 7 ppm in 1947 to 710 ppm in 1950. This well has not been used or sampled since 1950.

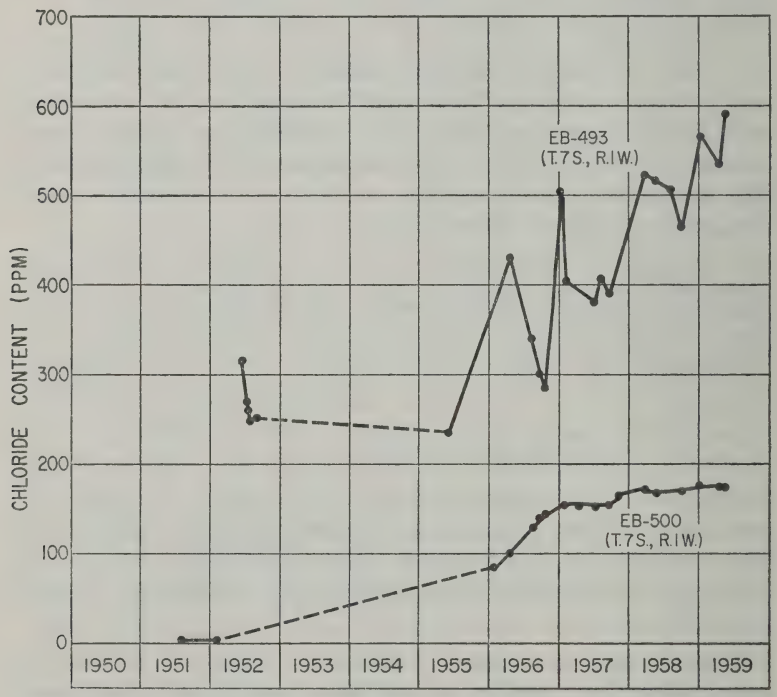

Figure 12. Graphs showing trends in the chloride content of water from wells screened in the "600-foot" sand.

Periodic analysis indicates that the chloride content of water from the "600-foot" sand in the industrial district has not increased in recent years (1955-59).

Withdrawals. Pumpage from the "400-" and "600-foot" sands is combined because of the many wells screened in both sands; and the subject is discussed in the Withdrawals section of the "400-foot" sand.

Effects of pumping. A reduction of pumping from the "600-foot" sand has resulted in a recovery of water levels. As shown by the hydrograph (fig. 11) for well EB-293 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.), water levels in the "600-foot" sand in the industrial district have recovered from a yearly high of 140 feet below land surface in April 1956 to a yearly high of 118 feet below land surface in April 1959. This recovery on a yearly basis is about 7 feet.

"800-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. The "800-foot" sand underlies much of East and West Baton Rouge Parishes (pl. 1), and includes within it sand strata that are irregular in thickness and areal extent. The maximum thickness of the freshwater-bearing section of sand ranges from 80 feet in the industrial district to 150 feet near the eastern border of the project area. At the southern edge of the industrial district is an east-west-trending sand unit that has no distinct equivalent to the north or south. (See well 35, pl. 1.) Immediately north of the industrial district, sands of the "800-foot" sand pinch out locally, and clay occupies their stratigraphic position for a short distance.

Mechanical analyses of the "800-foot" sand show the grain size to range from fine to medium, of which an average of 70 percent is medium grained. The color of the sand is similar (yellowish to light-gray) to that of the other sands below the alluvium.

Hydrologic properties. Of the 25 wells screened in the "800-foot" sand (fig. 13), eleven are in use. Some of these wells are screened in two or more sands, which include the "400-foot," "600-foot," "1,000-foot," and "1,200-foot" sands. The maximum yield reported for a well screened

only in the "800-foot" sand is 950 gpm (EB-467, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.); wells in more than one aquifer yield a maximum of 1,400 gpm (EB-398, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.). Specific capacities of two wells, corrected for loss due to pipe friction, are 13.2 and 36.3 gpm per foot of drawdown. The coefficient of transmissibility, as determined from a recovery test at well EB-467, is 24,000 gpd per foot. On the basis of the thickness of the aquifer at the well, the permeability is 270 gpd per square foot (table 2).

Quality of water. Water from the "800-foot" sand generally is of the alkaline, soft, and of the sodium bicarbonate type. Chemical data of water samples collected from three wells (EB-120, T. 7 S., R. 1 W.; EB-159, T. 7 S., R. 1 E.; WBR-83, T. 6 S., R. 11 E.) screened in the "800-foot" sand are listed in table 1. The total iron content of water from wells EB-159 and -120 in the industrial district was 0.04 and 0.09 ppm respectively. As indicated by the analysis of water from well WBR-83 (table 1), the total iron content of water from the "800-foot" sand northwest of the industrial district was 0.43 ppm. The chloride content in water from wells in the "800-foot" sand was less than 10 ppm, but data from electrical logs indicate that water within this sand near the southern boundary of the project area (pl. 1) becomes highly mineralized. The temperature of water from this sand in the industrial district ranges from 76° to 79°F.

Withdrawals. Withdrawals from this sand have been at the rate of about 2 mgd during the last 6 years (1954-59). Most of the water withdrawn from the "800-foot" sand is used by industries; the remainder, which is a negligible amount, is used for domestic purposes.

Effects of pumping. Even though pumping from the "800-foot" sand is nearly uniform throughout the year, the altitude and fluctuations of water level in the "800-foot" sand in the area south of Florida Street (fig. 14) are similar to those in the "600-foot" sand. These similarities are probably the result of hydraulic connection between the two sands. On the basis of this similarity and reported well records, well EB-128 (T. 7 S., R. 1 W.) was considered in 1953 to be screened in the "600-foot" sand (Meyer and

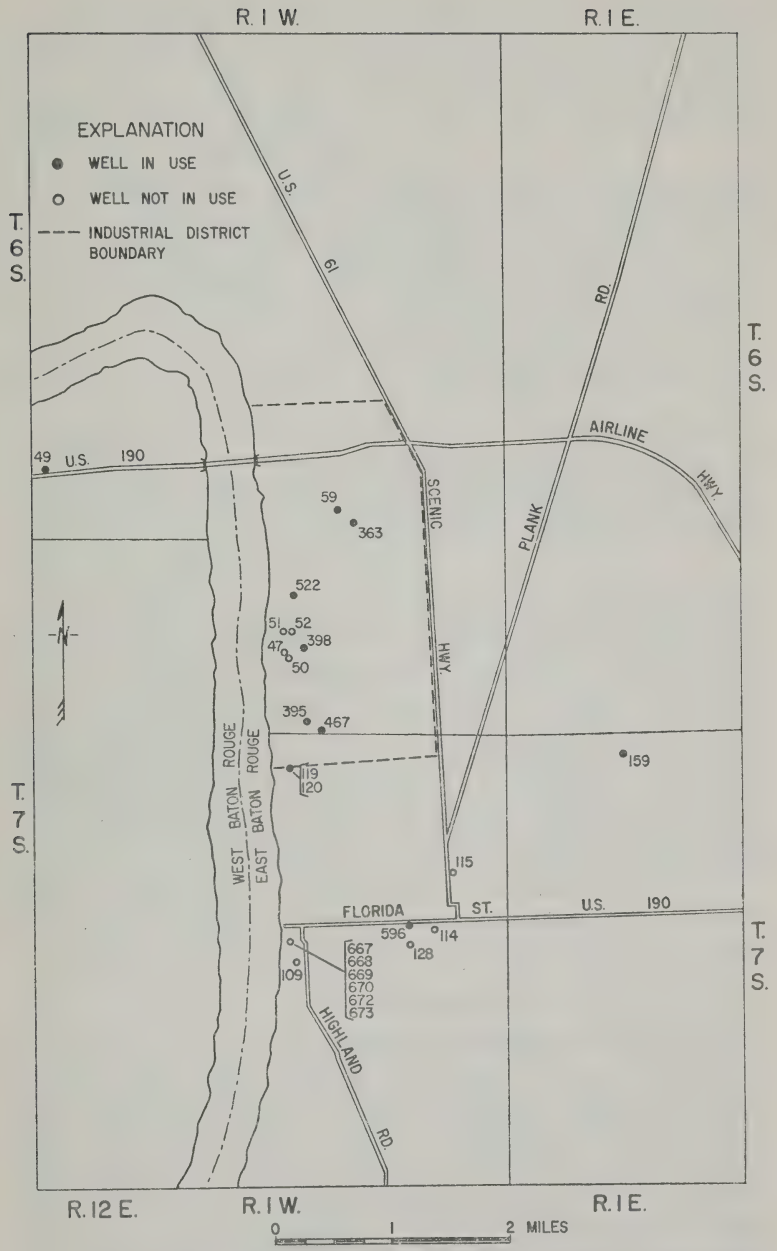

Figure 13. Map showing location of wells screened in the "800-foot" sand in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

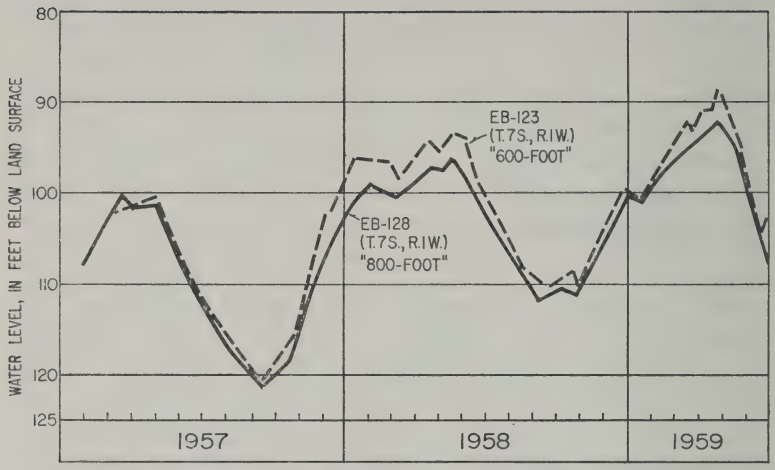

Figure 14. Hydrographs showing water-level fluctuations in wells screened in the "600-foot" and the "800-foot" sands outside the Baton Rouge industrial district.

Turcan, 1955, p. 53). However, well "sounding" and spontaneous-potential and gamma-ray logs indicated that it was 970 feet deep and screened in the "800-foot" sand. However, because of the hydraulic connection between the two sands the water-level fluctuations in well EB-128 are considered to represent those in the "600-foot" sand in the area 2 miles southeast of the center of heavy pumping. Long-term water-level records for well EB-128 show the annual water-level decline in the period Feb. 1941-June 1959 to have been about 0.7 foot. However, as a result of a reduction in pumping since 1954, the water level in this well has recovered at a rate of about 5 feet per year, to a high of 94 feet below the land surface in April 1959.

"1,000-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. Geologic data indicate that the "1,000-foot" sand, which is a separate hydrologic unit in the Baton Rouge industrial district (pl. 1), coalesces with the "1,200-foot" sand to the north and east of the industrial district. The "1,000-foot" sand is relatively thin (less than 40 feet thick) in the industrial district; however, northward it thickens to 80 feet before connecting with the "1,200-foot" sand. South of the industrial district, it is no more than 50 feet thick.

The sand is similar in color to other Pliocene(?) and Pleistocene sands in the area, being yellowish gray to light gray. Cumulative curves show that the sand is medium to fine grained and has a relatively nonuniform distribution of grain sizes.

Hydrologic properties. Only a few wells screened only in the "1,000-foot" sand were in use in 1959. Of the 20 wells listed in table 3 as screened in the "1,000-foot" sand, only 5 are still in use. Of the five only 2, both of which are screened in more than one aquifer (EB-398 and -522, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.) are in the industrial district. These wells and others in the vicinity are shown on figure 15.

Reported specific capacities, not corrected for loss due to friction in the pipe, of 2 wells screened only in the "1,000-foot" sand are 15 and 26 gpm per foot of drawdown. Because of the lack of suitable wells, pumping tests have not been made in this sand.

Quality of water. A complete chemical analysis (EB-163, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.) and a partial analysis (EB-327, T. 7 S., R. 1 E.) of water from the "1,000-foot" sand indicate the water quality to be similar to that from the "800-foot" and "1,200-foot" sands (table 1). The analysis data for well EB-163 shows the water to be of alkaline and of sodium bicarbonate type. All constituents are low in concentration and the water should be satisfactory for most uses without treatment. Water temperatures in the industrial district range from 77° to 79°F.

Withdrawals. A relatively small quantity of water is withdrawn from the "1,000-foot" sand. The two large-diameter industrial wells (EB-398 and -522) screened in this aquifer are screened also in the "800-foot" and "1,200-foot" sands. The village of Erwinville, in West Baton Rouge Parish, has a privately owned public-supply well that taps the "1,000-foot" sand (WBR-29, T. 6 S., R. 10 E.), which supplies water to several families. Only one "1,000-foot" domestic well (EB-137, T. 6 S., R. 1 E.) inventoried is still in use. An estimated total of 2 mgd is pumped from the "1,000-foot" sand and approximately 90 percent of this water is pumped in the Baton Rouge industrial district.

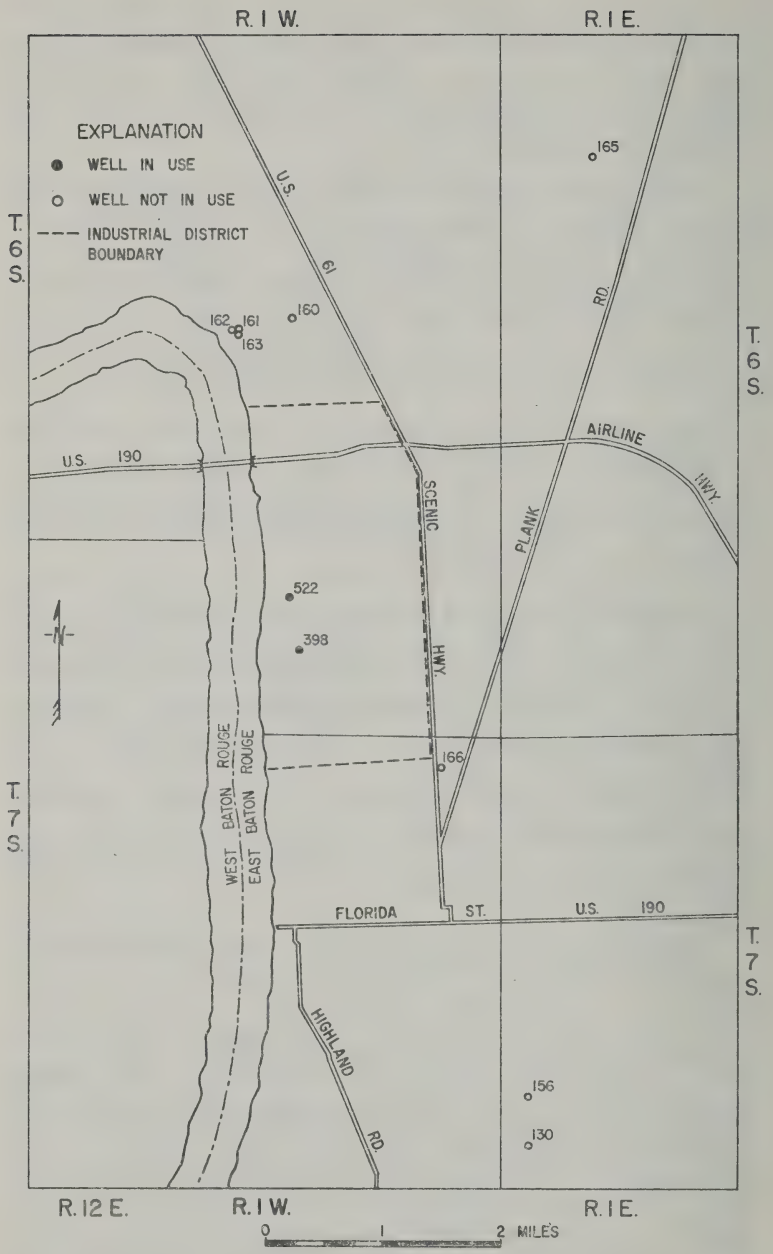

Figure 15. Map showing location of wells screened in the "1,000-foot" sand in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

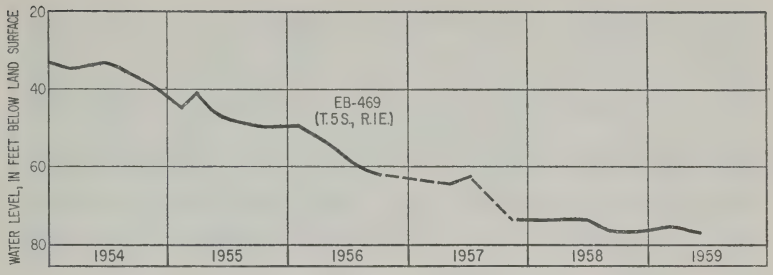

Figure 16. Hydrograph showing water-level fluctuations in a well screened in the "1,000-foot" sand at Baton Rouge.

Effects of pumping. Although withdrawals from the "1,000-foot" sand have not increased during the last few years, the water level in well EB-469 (T. 5 S., R. 1 E.), about 4 miles northeast of the industrial district (fig. 16), has declined at the rate of about 9 feet per year in the period 1954-59. This decline is probably the result of hydrologic connection between the "1,000-foot" sand and the "1,200-foot" sand, which is one of the most heavily pumped aquifers in the industrial district.

"1,200-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. The "1,200-foot" sand is one of the major water-producing aquifers in the Baton Rouge area. Except for the north-central part of East Baton Rouge Parish, this sand underlies the entire project area. (See pl. 1.) This aquifer has a maximum thickness of 200 feet in the areas north of the industrial district and along the western boundaries of West Baton Rouge Parish (pl. 1). This aquifer is about 100 feet thick in the industrial district. As discussed under the "physical properties" section of the "1,000-foot" sand, the "1,200-foot" sand and the "1,000-foot" sand coalesce a few miles north of the industrial district. (See well 34, pl. 1.)

The "1,200-foot" sand is similar in appearance (yellowish gray to light gray) to other sands of Pliocene(?) and Pleistocene age. Cumulative curves show the grain size to range from fine to medium.

Hydrologic properties. Forty-one of the inventoried wells screened in the "1,200-foot" sand are in use; 35 are

screened only in the "1,200-foot" sand, and 6 are screened in two or more sands. All wells screened in the "1,200-foot" sand in and near the industrial district are shown in figure 17. The pumping yield of 18 industrial and public-supply wells range from 300 to 1,800 gpm and average 970 gpm. Specific capacities of wells in this sand, corrected for head loss due to friction, range from 7.8 to 42.9 gpm per foot of drawdown and average 26.0 gpm per foot (table 2).

The coefficient of transmissibility computed from pumping tests ranges from 22,000 to 120,000 gpd per foot and averages 71,000 gpd per foot. The coefficient of permeability ranges from 300 to 800 gpd per square foot and averages 560 gpd per square foot. The coefficient of storage ranges from 1.6×10^{-4} to 8.5×10^{-5}.

Quality of water. Except for water from well EB-629 (T. 5 S., R. 1 W.), situated in the northern part of the project area, water from the "1,200-foot" sand is of suitable quality for most purposes without treatment (table 1). It is of the soft, alkaline, and of sodium bicarbonate type, having a pH range from 8.0 to 9.0. The total iron content of the water from wells in the central and southern parts of the area ranged from 0.02 ppm to 0.40 ppm, and the hardness ranged from 0 to 9 ppm. Chloride content of water from wells in the industrial district was less than 5.0 ppm; however, toward the south and east they increased to as much as 38 ppm, as shown by the analyses of samples from wells EB-219 and -326 (T. 7 S., R. 1 E.). The temperatures of the water range from 78° to 81°F.

Withdrawals. The average daily pumpage from the "1,200-foot" sand has increased from 2.5 mgd in 1953 to 18.2 mgd during the first half of 1959. The withdrawals from this sand and their effect on the water level in a well (EB-117) about 3 miles southeast of the industrial district are shown on figure 18.

The industries of Baton Rouge during the first half of 1959 pumped an average of 15 mgd, which represents an increase of more than 8 mgd since 1954. Municipal use at Baton Rouge and Port Allen has increased from 0.5 to about 3 mgd during the same period. Pumping from 10

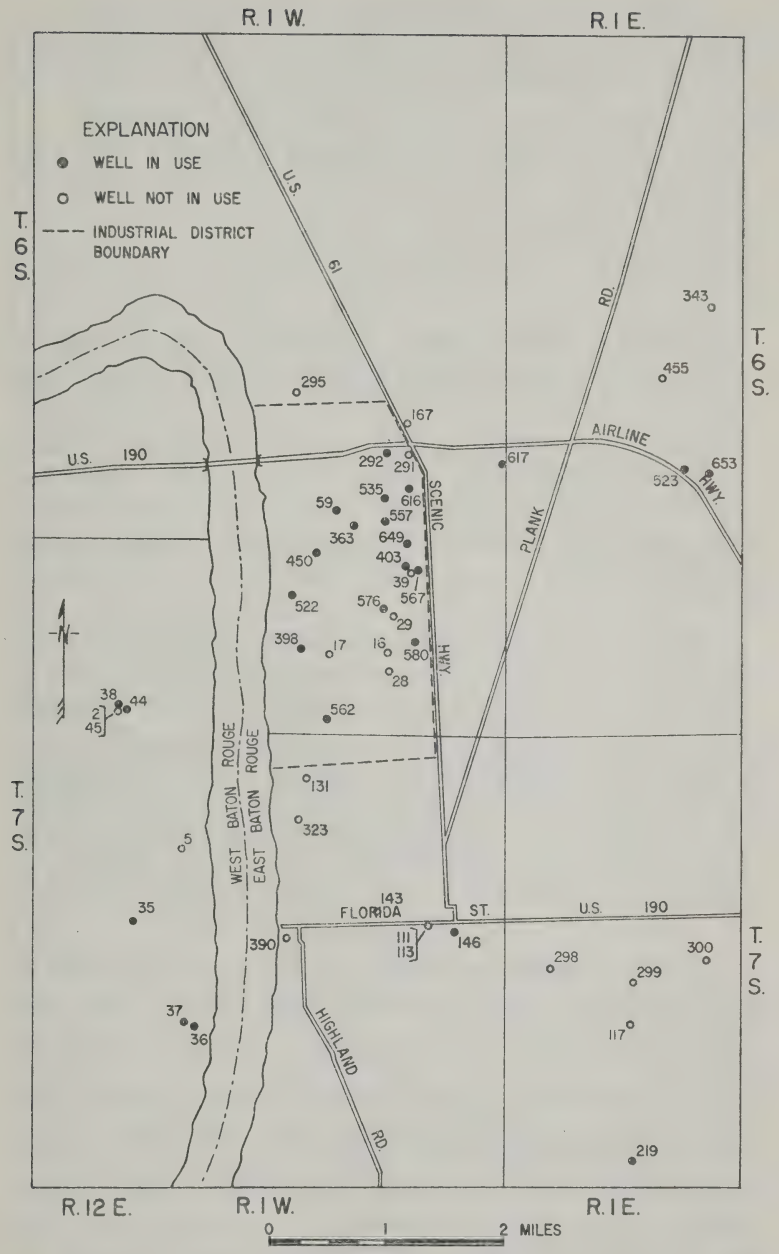

Figure 17. Map showing location of wells screened in the "1,200-foot" sand in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

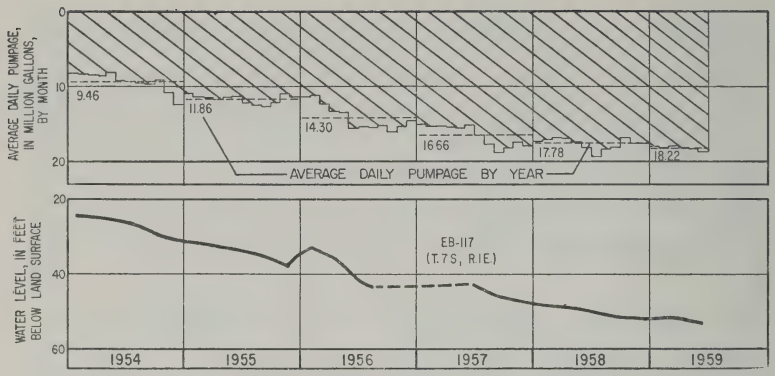

Figure 18. Graphs showing relation of pumpage to water level in a well screened in the "1,200-foot" sand in the Baton Rouge area.

domestic wells contributes only a small amount to the total pumpage. Although the total amount pumped from the "400-" and "600-foot" sands is more than from the "1,200-foot" sand, the "1,200-foot" sand ranks second to the "2,000-foot" sand in quantity pumped from an individual aquifer.

Effects of pumping. The increase in withdrawals from the "1,200-foot" sand has caused an increase in the rate of decline of water levels. As illustrated by the hydrograph (fig. 18) for well EB-117, the annual decline about 4 miles south of the industrial district averaged about 5 feet during the 5½ years, 1954-59. The water level in well EB-535 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.), located in the approximate center of pumping, declined about 20 feet per year from 1952 on, to a low of 133 feet below land surface in May 1958.

"1,500-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. Except in the industrial district, the "1,500-foot" sand underlies East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes (pl. 1). Two or three sands separated by clay units normally comprise the "1,500-foot" sand in the vicinity of the industrial district; however, the clay beds are not areally extensive and the sands are hydraulically connected. The aquifer has a maximum thickness of 300 feet in the eastern part of East Baton Rouge Parish, and an average thickness of 100 feet in the project area. The "1,500-foot" sand coalesces with the "1,700-foot" sand in southeastern West Baton Rouge Parish (pl.1).

The sediments of the "1,500-foot" sand are olive gray to yellowish gray in color. The sand is primarily of medium grain size; 40 percent or less of the material is fine grained.

Hydrologic properties. Of the inventoried wells listed in table 3 for the "1,500-foot" sand, 65 are in use. Five of these are screened in more than one aquifer. The location of wells screened in the "1,500-foot" sand in and near the industrial district are shown on figure 19. The yields from 6 representative public-supply and industrial wells that are screened only in the "1,500-foot" sand range from 300 to 1,200 gpm, and average 830 gpm. Specific capacities of wells in the "1,500-foot" sand, corrected for head loss in the pipe, range from 14.7 to 54.7 gpm per foot of drawdown (table 2) and average 33.2 gpm per foot of drawdown.

The coefficients of transmissibility as determined from two pumping tests are 76,500 and 90,400 gpd per foot. On the basis of the aquifer's thickness, the coefficients of permeability are 960 and 1,160 gpd per square foot. The tests were recovery tests on the pumped well and it was not possible to determine the coefficient of storage. As the "1,500-foot" sand is an artesian aquifer, the coefficient of storage probably will range between 1×10^{-3} and 1×10^{-5}.

Quality of water. Fresh-water-bearing sands of the "1,500-foot" sand yield water that is alkaline, soft, and of sodium bicarbonate type (table 1). The total iron content of the water from 8 wells (excluding well EB-280) ranged from 0.02 ppm to 0.35 ppm. (See table 1.) Except for wells EB-280 and -569 (T. 7 S., R. 1 W.), the chloride content of water from the "1,500-foot" sand ranged from 4.0 to 7.0 ppm. As indicated by the analyses data of samples from wells EB-280 and -569 (table 1), the chloride content of water from wells in the south-central part of the area ranged from 201 to 3,050 ppm. The dissolved solids in water from wells in this part of the project area ranged from 666 to 5,290 ppm. In the remainder of the area, the dissolved-solids content ranged from 193 to 250 ppm. The temperature of the water generally ranges from 82° to 89°F.

Withdrawals. During the first half of 1959 pumpage from the "1,500-foot" sand averaged 7.5 mgd, which rep-

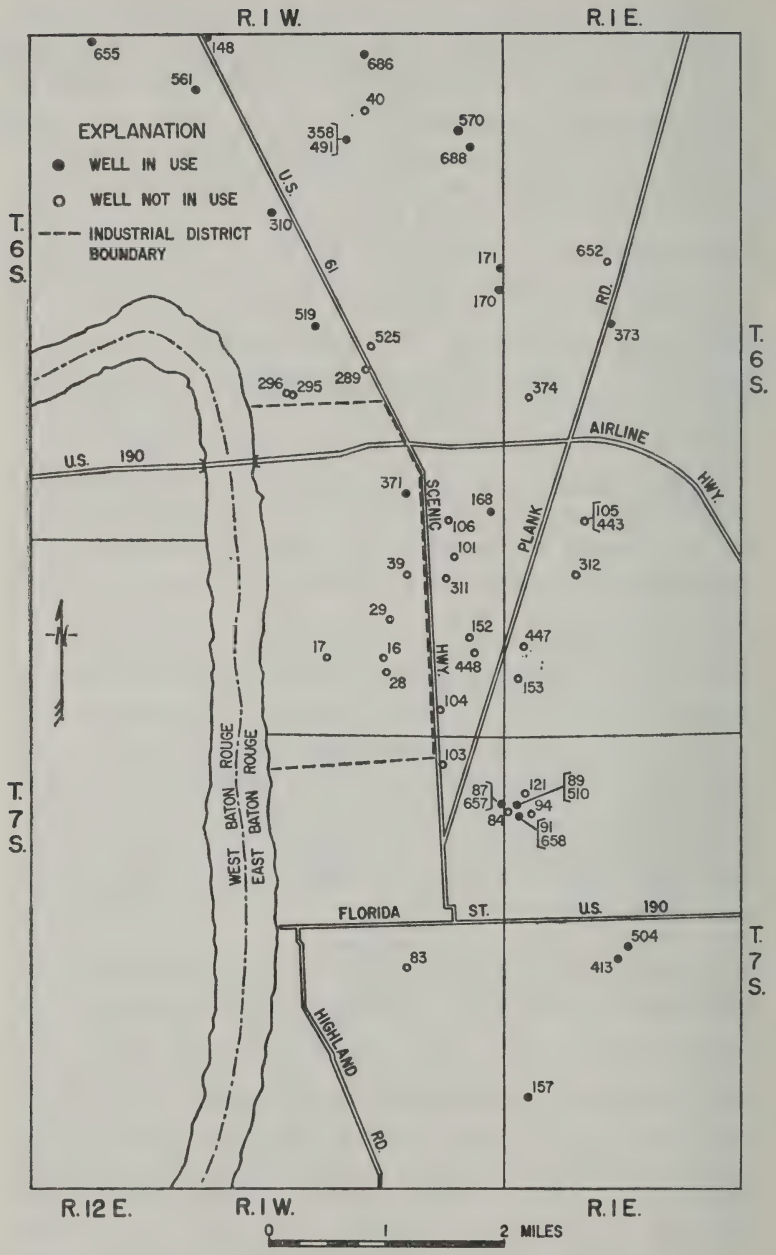

Figure 19. Map showing location of wells screened in the "1,500-foot" sand in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

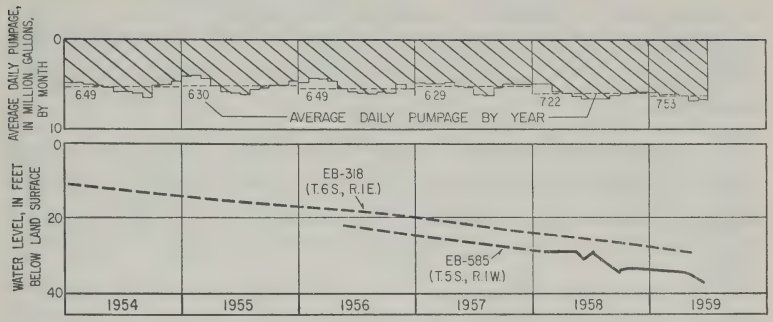

Figure 20. Graphs showing relation of pumpage to water levels in wells screened in the "1,500-foot" sand in the Baton Rouge area.

resents an increase of 1 mgd since 1954. Approximately 85 percent (6.2 mgd) of the water pumped is for public supply in Baton Rouge; industries use approximately 1.3 mgd. Of the inventoried domestic wells in use in 1959, 24 are screened in the "1,500-foot" sand. However, only small quantities of water are pumped from these wells and they are not considered in the total pumpage. Two irrigation wells (EB-157, T. 7 S., R. 1 E., and -348, T. 6 S., R. 1 E.) contribute a small amount to the total pumpage.

Effects of pumping. As shown by the water-level records (table 3) for well EB-94 (T. 7 S., R. 1 E.), the annual water-level decline since 1940 has been about 6 feet in wells near the center of pumping from the "1,500-foot" sand. The relation of pumpage to water levels in wells at different distances from the center of pumping is shown by figure 20. It can be seen that the rate of decline in areas about 6 miles north (well EB-585, T. 5 S., R. 1 W.) and about 7 miles east (EB-318, T. 6 S., R. 1 E.) of the industrial district is the same (3.6 feet per year).

"1,700-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. The aquifer named the "1,700-foot" sand in the Baton Rouge industrial district is considered to be of Pliocene(?) age. It is irregular in occurrence (pl. 1), and in several areas clay occurs in the same interval. In the northwest corner of East Baton Rouge Parish the unit is represented by a sand 240 feet thick, but eastward the facies change to clay. In southeast East Baton Rouge Parish a maximum thickness of 130 feet con-

stitutes the "1,700-foot" sand. In the industrial district the aquifer is 120 feet thick. Southwest of the industrial district the "1,700-foot" sand connects with the "1,500-foot" sand (pl. 1).

Cumulative curves of the "1,700-foot" sand show it to be primarily a medium-grained sand, less than 20 percent being fine-grained material. Its appearance is the same as that of other sands of Pliocene(?) and Pleistocene age.

Hydrologic properties. Of the wells listed in table 3, 32 are screened in the "1,700-foot" sand and are in use. Of these 32 wells, 8 are screened in more than one aquifer. Twenty-eight wells are for domestic or public supply, and 4 are owned by industries. The location of the "1,700-foot" wells in and near the industrial district are shown on figure 21.

Reported yields from two industrial wells whose screens are 6 inches, or more, in diameter are 1,000 gpm (EB-68, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.) and 850 gpm (EB-73, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.). Specific capacities of two wells screened in the "1,700-foot" sand are 41.6 gpm per foot of drawdown (corrected for head loss) (EB-68) and 16.8 gpm per foot of drawdown (uncorrected) (EB-282, T. 5 S., R. 1 E.). (See table 2.) The coefficient of transmissibility as determined from a recovery test made in well EB-68 in the industrial district is 32,000 gpd per foot. On the basis of the aquifer's thickness, the coefficient of permeability is 240 gpd per square foot (table 2).

Quality of water. The "1,700-foot" sand yields water that is alkaline, soft, and of sodium bicarbonate type (table 1). The total iron content in water tested ranged from 0.01 to 0.04 ppm. Chloride content of the water ranged from 3.2 to 5.0 ppm and the dissolved-solids content ranged from 197 to 235 ppm. Silica occurred in sufficient quantities (21 to 45) to cause scaling when the water is used as low-pressure boiler feed (Hem, 1959, p. 254). The temperature of the water from the "1,700-foot" sand ranges from 80° to 87°F and in the industrial district, from 84° to 86°F. Electrical logs of oil-test wells indicate that the dissolved-solids content of water from this aquifer in the southern part of the area probably is more than

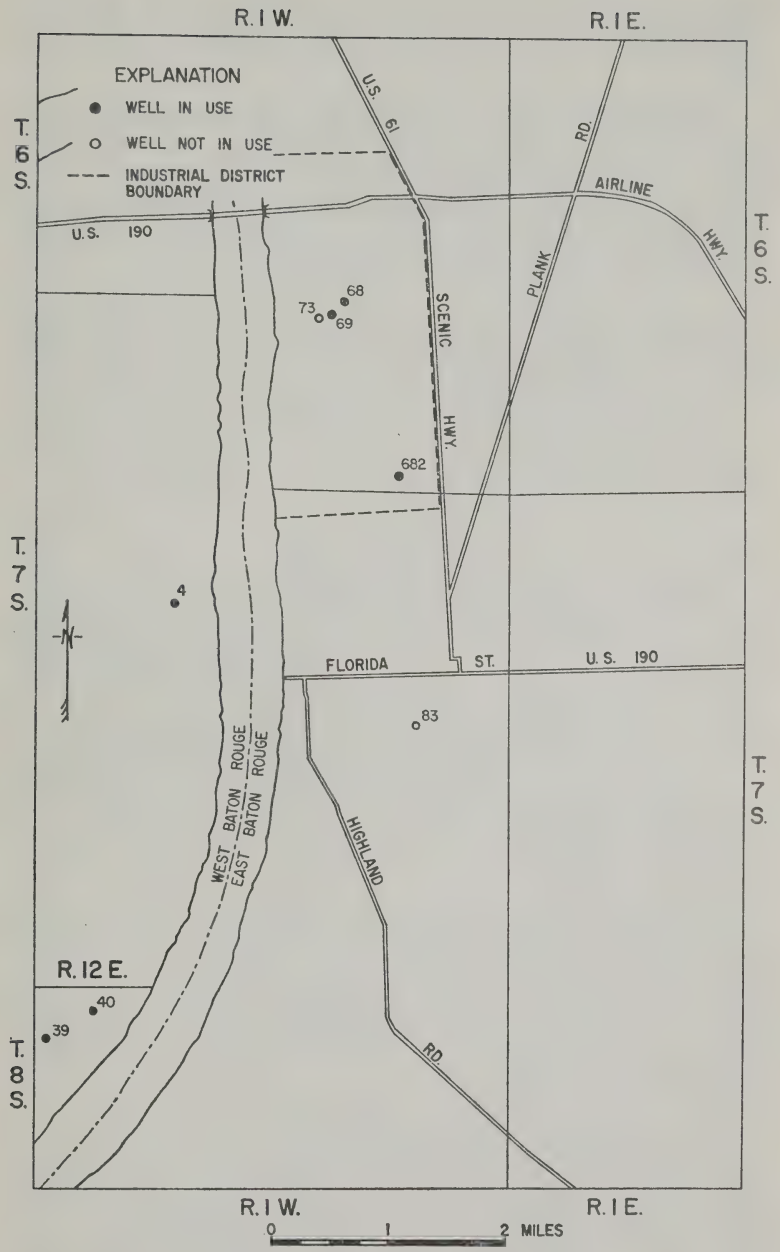

Figure 21. Map showing location of wells screened in the "1,700-foot" sand in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

1,000 ppm and the water may be unsuitable for domestic and municipal uses (U.S. Public Health Service, 1946, p. 383).

Withdrawals. Since 1953, estimated withdrawals from the "1,700-foot" sand have increased from 1.4 mgd to 2.0 mgd. The major users of the water are industries and the town of Port Allen. Although 17 wells in this aquifer are used for domestic supply, the quantity pumped is small and is not considered in the total pumpage figures.

Effects of pumping. Long-term water-level measurements are not available for the "1,700-foot" sand. The water level in well EB-68 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.) in the industrial district is reported to have declined at a rate of about 4 feet per year since 1953, and the water level stood at 90 feet below land surface on January 7, 1959.

"2,000-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. The "2,000-foot" sand is considered the uppermost aquifer of Miocene age in the Baton Rouge area. Except for a small part of north-central East Baton Rouge Parish and the south-central part of the project area, this sand underlies most of the area (pl. 1). In the vicinity of the industrial district and immediately northwestward this aquifer is divided by local clay lenses into three separate sand units; generally, however, the "2,000-foot" sand occurs as a single unit broken only by a few clay lenses.

Except for the northern quarter and the extreme south-central part of the area, and west of the industrial district, the thickness of the "2,000-foot" sand normally is 150 feet or more. The sand has a maximum thickness of 300 feet in the industrial district and southeastern East Baton Rouge Parish.

The "2,000-foot" sand apparently has no direct hydraulic connection with the overlying "1,700-foot" sand or the underlying "2,400-foot" sand; however, the original static (nonpumping) levels in the "2,000-foot," "2,400-foot," and "2,800-foot" sands were nearly the same and indicate a common recharge area.

The "2,000-foot" sand is light gray to light brownish gray and is generally of medium grain size, averaging less than 20 percent fine-grained material.

Hydrologic properties. Of the wells listed in table 3, 44 are screened in the "2,000-foot" sand and were in use in 1959. Four of these are multiple-screen wells. Wells screened in the "2,000-foot" sand in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district are shown on figure 22. Yields from 13 public supply and industrial wells screened only in the "2,000-foot" sand range from 870 gpm to 1,800 gpm and average 1,200 gpm. The specific capacities for five wells, corrected for head loss due to pipe friction, range from 31.5 to 94.7 gpm per foot of drawdown and average 48.8 gpm per foot of drawdown (table 2).

Results of four pumping tests indicate a range in the coefficient of transmissibility from 160,000 to 243,000 gpd per foot (table 2) and an average of 205,000 gpd per foot. The coefficient of permeability ranges from 1,100 to 1,500 gpd per square foot and averages 1,250 gpd per square foot. The coefficients of storage determined for two wells are 7.1×10^{-4} and 6.2×10^{-4}.

Quality of water. The "2,000-foot" sand of Baton Rouge yields water that is soft, alkaline, and of sodium bicarbonate type (table 1). Except for the water from a well (EB-304, T. 5 S., R. 2 E.) near the eastern boundary of the report area, the total iron in water from this sand ranged from 0.00 to 0.23 ppm. The manganese content of water in the industrial district was less than 0.02 ppm. With the exception of water from irrigation well EB-575 (T. 8 S., R. 1 W.), south of the city of Baton Rouge, the chloride content of water from the "2,000-foot" sand generally was less than 5.0 ppm. However, that in well EB-575 increased from 196 ppm in 1955 to 224 ppm in April 1959. This increase probably was the result of movement of more highly mineralized water because of local pumping. The sand contains fresh water to the south-central boundary of the report area (well 5, pl. 1), where well EB-575 is screened in this sand. The temperature of water from the "2,000-foot" sand in the project area ranges from 85° to 96°F and in the industrial district, from 88° to 92°F.

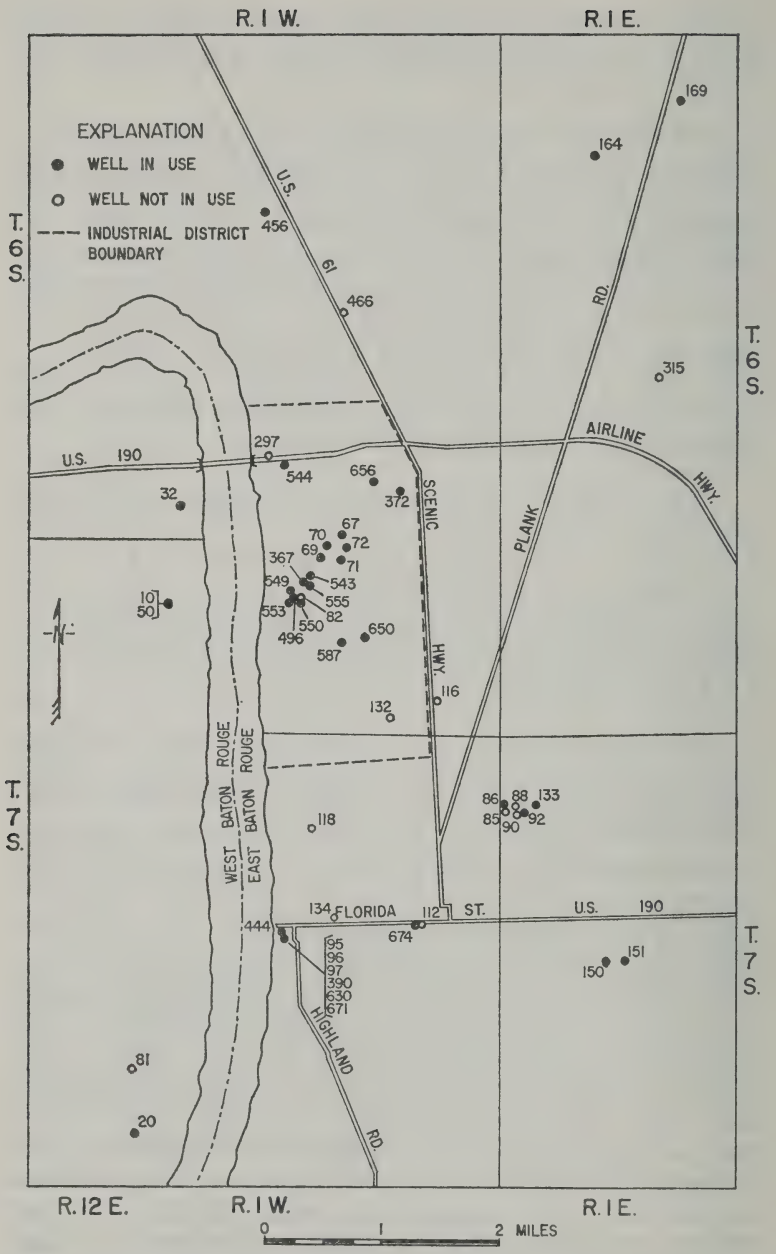

Figure 22. Map showing location of wells screened in the "2,000-foot" sand in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

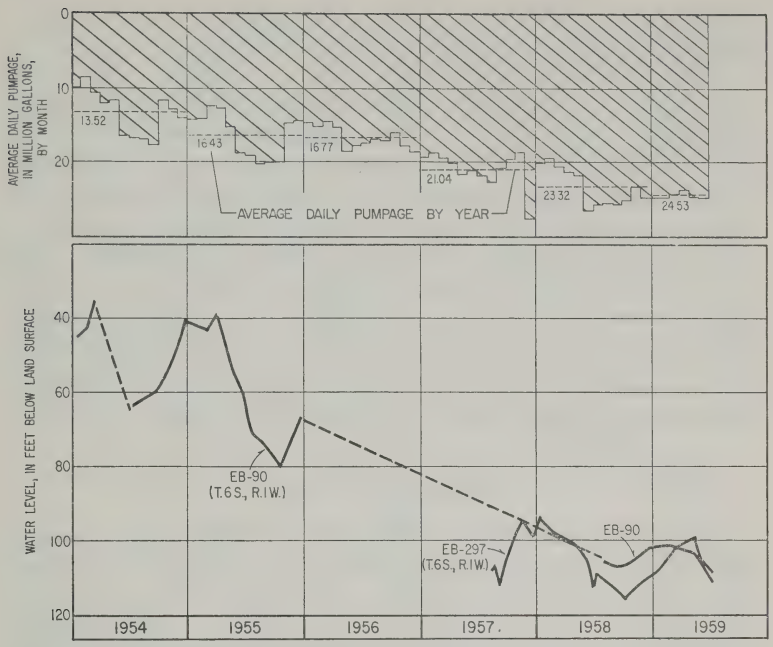

Figure 23. Graphs showing relation of pumpage to water levels in wells screened in the "2,000-foot" sand in the Baton Rouge area.

Withdrawals. The "2,000-foot" sand is one of the most important aquifers of the Baton Rouge area, yielding more than one-fourth of the ground water used for industry and public supply. As shown on figure 23, an average of 24.5 mgd was pumped from this sand during the period January-July 1959. This pumpage rate was slightly greater than that from the "400-" and "600-foot" aquifers during the same period. In 1954, 13.5 mgd was pumped from the "2,000-foot" sand and in 1959 the average pumpage was 24.5 mgd, an increase of 11 mgd in a 5-year period. One-quarter of the water pumped from the "2,000-foot" sand in 1959 (6 mgd) was used for public supply in Baton Rouge; the remainder was used by industries. Six domestic wells that now use the "2,000-foot" sand as a source of supply produce an insignificant amount of water.

Effects of pumping. As shown by the hydrograph (fig. 23) for well EB-90 (T. 7 S., R. 1 E.), water levels have declined at an annual rate of 13 feet during the

period Jan. 1954-June 1959. This well is immediately southeast of the industrial district but is in an area where several nearby public-supply wells produced from the "2,000-foot" sand. Since 1957 pumping from nearby wells decreased drastically and the subsequent fluctuations in this well primarily are the result of regional withdrawals. During 1958-59 the annual rate of decline in this well decreased to 4 feet. The rate of decline during the same 2 years in well EB-297 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.), located along the northern perimeter of the industrial district, was 5 feet per year (fig. 23). If pumping continues to increase, water levels will continue to decline at a comparable rate; however, if withdrawals are stabilized, the rate of decline will decrease and water levels will approach equilibrium.

"2,400-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. With the exception of a small area west of the industrial district, the "2,400-foot" sand underlies most of the project area. The thickness of the "2,400-foot" sand ranges from 80 feet in northwestern East Baton Rouge Parish to 250 feet in northeastern East Baton Rouge Parish. In southeastern East Baton Rouge Parish this aquifer is connected with the "2,800-foot" sand (pl. 1).

Cumulative curves of material from the "2,400-foot" sand show it to be fine- to medium-grained, containing lenses of coarse sand. The olive-gray to yellowish-gray color is similar to that of the "2,000-foot" and "2,800-foot" sands.

Hydrologic properties. As of June 1959, a total of 25 wells screened in the "2,400-foot" sand were in use. (See table 3.) Three of these wells are screened in more than one sand. Wells screened in the "2,400-foot" sand in and near the industrial district are shown on figure 24.

The yields of 6 industrial wells screened only in the "2,400-foot" sand range from 600 to 1,470 gpm and average 1,000 gpm. Specific capacities of 3 wells, corrected for head loss due to pipe friction, range from 15.9 to 45.5 gpm per foot of drawdown (table 2).

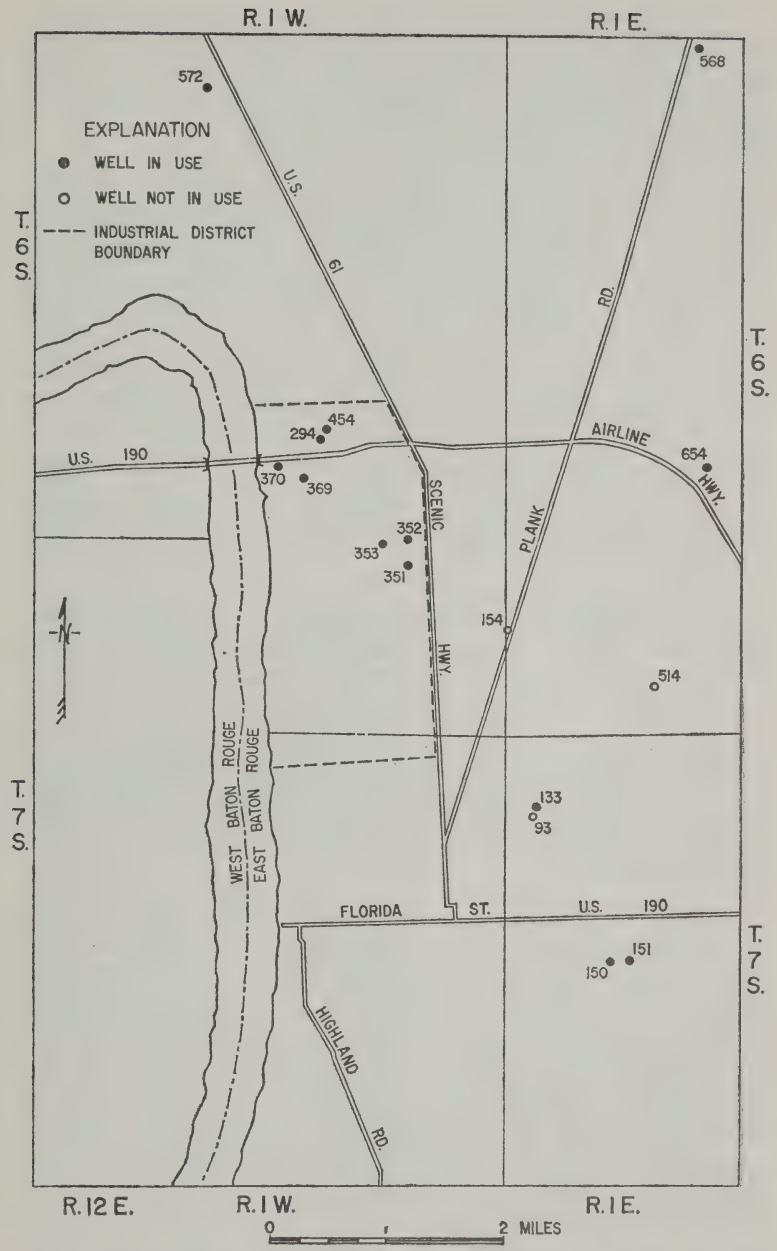

Figure 24. Map showing location of wells screened in the "2,400-foot" sand in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

A recovery test was made in well EB-572 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.). The coefficient of transmissibility computed from the observed data is 97,000 gpd per foot. The thickness of the sand at the well was 163 feet; thus, the coefficient of permeability is 590 gpd per square foot.

Quality of water. Chemical analyses (table 1) of water collected from 7 wells screened in the "2,400-foot" sand indicate the water to be soft, alkaline, and of sodium bicarbonate type and suitable for most purposes. Except for well EB-578A (T. 4 S., R. 1 W.) at Zachary, which yielded water containing 0.86 ppm iron, the total iron in water from the "2,400-foot" sand ranged from 0.04 to 0.30 ppm. The chloride content of the water sampled ranged from 3.2 to 5.8 ppm (table 1); however, electrical logs of oil-test wells in the southern part of the area (pl. 1) show brackish water in this sand. The temperature of water from the "2,400-foot" sand in the project area ranges from 92° to 94°F.

Withdrawals. Withdrawals from the "2,400-foot" sand have decreased from a high of 10.4 mgd in 1956 to 7.7 mgd in the first half of 1959. During the period 1954-59, pumpage for industrial use decreased from 7.5 to 4.4 mgd, whereas the amount used for public supply at Baker, Zachary, and Baton Rouge increased from 2.5 to 3.3 mgd. The relation of pumpage to water level in a well screened in this sand northeast of the industrial district is shown on figure 25.

Effects of pumping. As shown by the records (table 3) for well EB-370 (T. 6 S., R. 1 W.) for the period 1944-59, the long-term water-level decline in the "2,400-foot" sand in the industrial district has been 3.5 feet annually. In April 1959, the reported static water level in this well was 77 feet below land surface. The water levels in well EB-468 (T. 5 S., R. 1 E.), 4 miles northeast of the industrial district, show graphically the effects of regional and local changes in pumping from the "2,400-foot" sand. (See fig. 25.) During the period March 1954 to May 1956 the water level in this well declined at a rate of 6.5 feet per year owing to pumping from wells in the industrial district. Beginning in 1956 pumping from industrial wells decreased

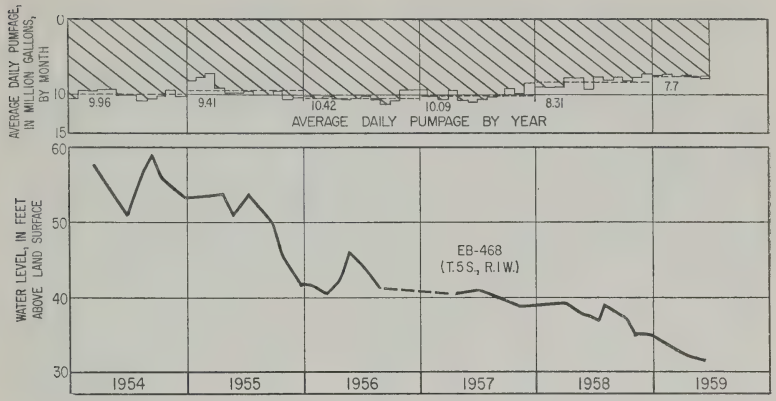

Figure 25. Graphs showing relation of pumpage to water level in a well screened in the "2,400-foot" sand in the Baton Rouge area.

gradually; however, in the early part of 1958, pumping from nearby public-supply wells increased. Along with the reduction in regional pumpage since 1956 has come a decrease in the rate of water-level decline to about 4 feet per year. However, in a 15-month period (April 1958-June 1959) the decline was about 8 feet.

"2,800-FOOT" SAND

Physical properties. The "2,800-foot" sand underlies the project area and includes all fresh-water-bearing sands below the "2,400-foot" sand (pl. 1). In southeastern East Baton Rouge Parish this aquifer is connected with the "2,400-foot" sand. The maximum thickness of the unit occurs in the eastern part of the report area, where three separate sands of the "2,800-foot" aquifer have a combined thickness of 350 feet. In the industrial district this aquifer has two sand units, an upper fresh-water-bearing sand bed about 90 feet thick, and a lower sand bed about 100 feet thick. The quality of water in the lower sand grades from fresh at the top to more mineralized at the bottom. West of the industrial district, the clay bed between the two sands is absent and the lower part of the aquifer contains brackish water, which could locally contaminate large-capacity wells.

The color, yellowish-gray, is similar to that of the shallower Miocene, Pliocene(?), and Pleistocene sands. The

sand grains are poorly sorted, and range in size from fine to coarse, and occasionally to very coarse, sand.

Hydrologic properties. Of the 18 wells screened in the "2,800-foot" sand in the project area (table 3), 17 are in use. At present (1959) 5 industrial wells (EB-534, -548, -560, -628, and -645) are screened in this aquifer. The locations of wells that tap this unit in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district are shown on figure 26. The wells that tap the "2,800-foot" sand flow but they are equipped with pumps in order that additional quantities of water can be obtained. Well EB-700 (T. 6 S., R. 1 E.), 3 miles northeast of the industrial district, had an artesian flow of 900 gpm in 1959. The yields of pumped wells in the industrial district ranged from 1,150 to 1,800 gpm, and averaged 1,500 gpm. Specific capacities of three wells, corrected for pipe friction loss, are 18.5 (EB-534, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.), 27.0 (EB-581, T. 5 S., R. 2 E.), and 58.9 (EB-645, T. 5 S., R. 1 W.) gpm per foot of drawdown (table 2). Wells were not available for pumping tests, and hence the hydraulic characteristics of this sand have not been determined.

Quality of water. The "2,800-foot" sand yields water that is soft, alkaline, and of sodium bicarbonate type. (See table 1.) The total iron content ranged from 0.03 to 0.14 ppm; water in the basal unit of the "2,800-foot" sand is brackish in the industrial district and becomes more mineralized toward the south and west (pl. 1). It has been reported that the chloride content in water from one well (EB-534) increased during the period 1955-59 from 33 to 72 ppm. This slight increase in chloride content is probably the result of the vertical movement of brackish water from the basal part of the "2,800-foot" sand and through the intervening clay layer. As the hydrostatic pressure in the upper part of the "2,800-foot" sand decreases with increased pumping, the quantity of brackish water moving into the upper zone may increase. Temperatures of the water within the industrial district range from 96° to 97°F.

Withdrawals. Pumping from the "2,800-foot" sand has increased from an average of 2.9 mgd in 1954 to 5 mgd in 1959. Over 90 percent of the water pumped is used by in-

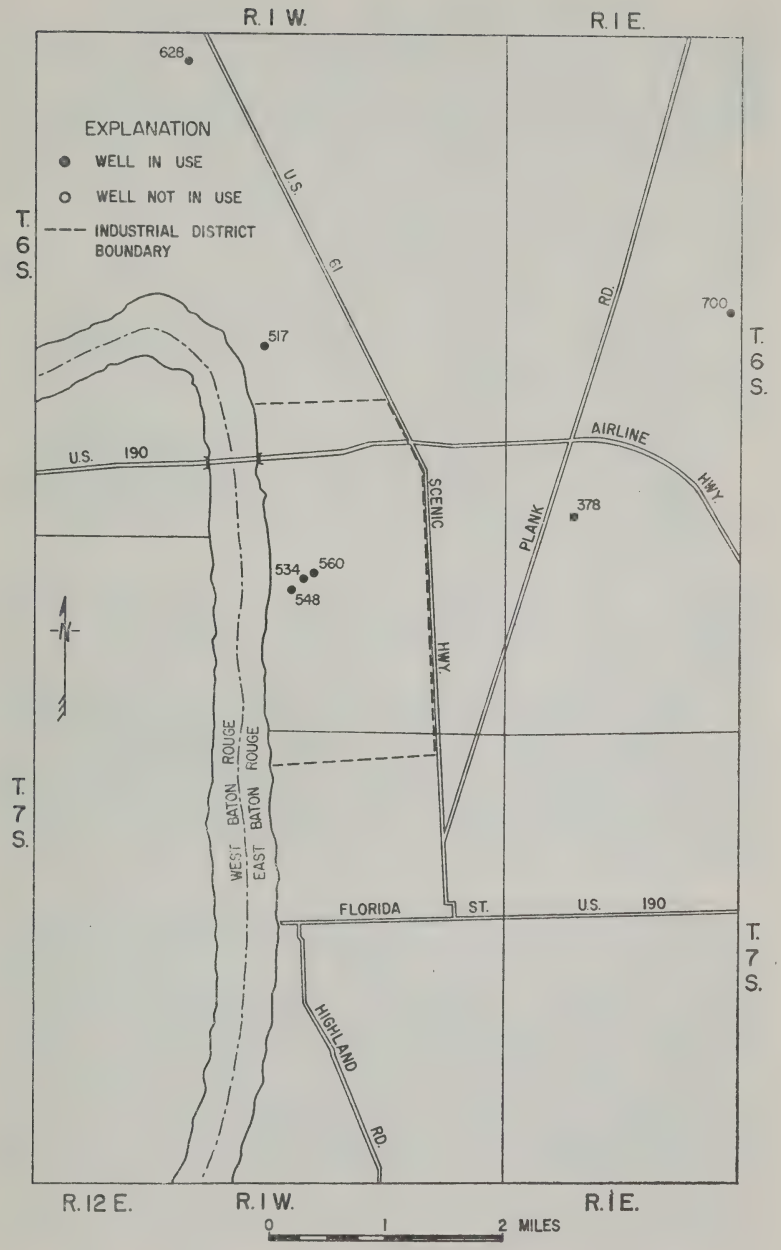

Figure 26. Map showing location of wells screened in the "2,800-foot" sand in and near the Baton Rouge industrial district.

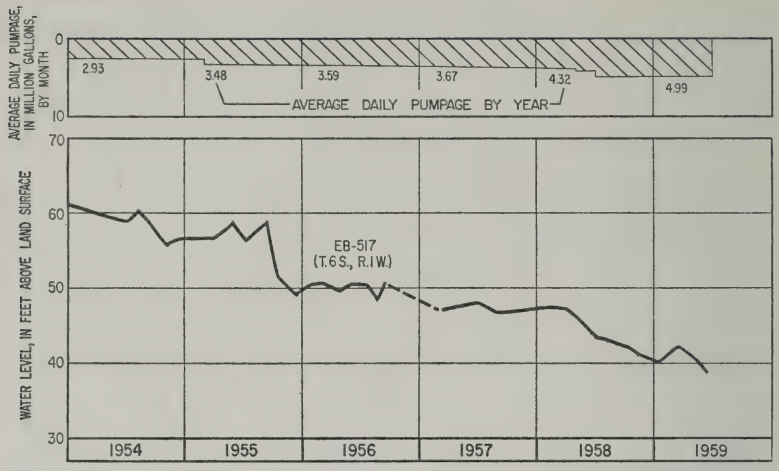

Figure 27. Graphs showing relation of pumpage to water level in a well screened in the "2,800-foot" sand in the Baton Rouge area.

dustries; the remaining 10 percent is used for public supply in Zachary and areas surrounding the city of Baton Rouge.

The relation of pumpage to water-level fluctuations in a well screened in the "2,800-foot" sand near the northern boundary of the industrial district is shown on figure 27. Water from one of three domestic wells in the area (EB-378, T. 6 S., R. 1 E.) is used as a source of heat for a home.

Effects of pumping. Water levels in the "2,800-foot" sand near the northern boundary of the industrial district have declined at a rate of 4 feet per year since 1954. (See fig. 27.) However, static water levels within the industrial district are still above land surface and various quantities of water flow from the wells. As discussed in the section on "Quality of water," the chloride content in water from the "2,800-foot" sand in the industrial district has increased slightly with continued and increased pumping.

WITHDRAWALS AND THEIR EFFECTS

PUMPAGE

As shown by the following table of estimated pumpage for 1953 and the first 6 months of 1959, the average ground-water pumpage has increased by about 56 mgd.

AVERAGE GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE

Gallons per day

Aquifer	1953	1959
Alluvium	Negligible	29,300,000[5]
Shallow Pleistocene deposits	do.	Negligible
"400-" and "600-foot" sand	31,900,000	22,900,000
"800-foot" sand	1,500,000	2,000,000
"1,000-foot" sand	1,700,000	2,000,000
"1,200-foot" sand	2,500,000	18,200,000
"1,500-foot" sand	5,000,000	7,500,000
"1,700-foot" sand	1,400,000	2,000,000
"2,000-foot" sand	14,600,000	24,500,000
"2,400-foot" sand	5,500,000	7,700,000
"2,800-foot" sand	1,000,000	5,000,000
	65,100,000	121,100,000

The demand for additional quantities of ground water during the period 1954-59 is illustrated graphically by figure 28. The pumpage for the purpose of pressure relief at the site of the Port Allen locks amounted to about 28 mgd during 1959. Of the remaining 93 mgd pumped dur ing the first half of 1959, an average of 72 mgd was by industries and 21 mgd was for public supply. Domestic, stock, and irrigation pumping contributed little to the total pumpage and is not included in the total.

The quantity of water pumped from the aquifers and the coefficients of transmissibility of aquifers in the Baton Rouge area are shown on figure 29. On the basis of the Theis nonequilibrium formula (Wenzel, 1942, p. 88) and the assumption that the drawdown in a well screened in an artesian aquifer is constant, the yield from an infinite, homogeneous, and isotropic aquifer is directly proportional to the coefficient of transmissibility. Consequently, the higher the coefficient of transmissibility the larger the potential theoretical yield from the aquifer. As shown, the alluvial deposits have the highest coefficient of

[5]Includes 28 mgd of pumping by the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army for "pressure relief" at the Port Allen locks.

transmissibility and the lowest rate of withdrawal, excluding the temporary pumping at the site of the Port Allen locks. Thus, the alluvium is considered to be a large potential source of ground water in the Baton Rouge area.

Pumpage from the alluvium for industrial and public supplies has decreased from a maximum of 6 mgd in October 1956 to about 1.3 mgd in 1959. Domestic and irrigation utilization amounts to approximately 0.7 mgd and industrial pumpage to 0.6 mgd. Pumpage at the Port Allen lock project during the first half of 1959 averaged 28 mgd.

Withdrawals from the "400-" and "600-foot" sands have decreased by 9 mgd since 1953. In that year a daily average of about 32 million gallons, or almost 50 percent of the total daily average pumpage of 65 million gallons for the Baton Rouge area, was pumped from these sands. During the first half of 1959, an average of 22.9 mgd, or about 19 percent of the total daily average pumpage of 121 million gallons, was pumped from these sands.

The average daily withdrawals from the aquifers below the "600-foot" sand increased from 33 million gallons

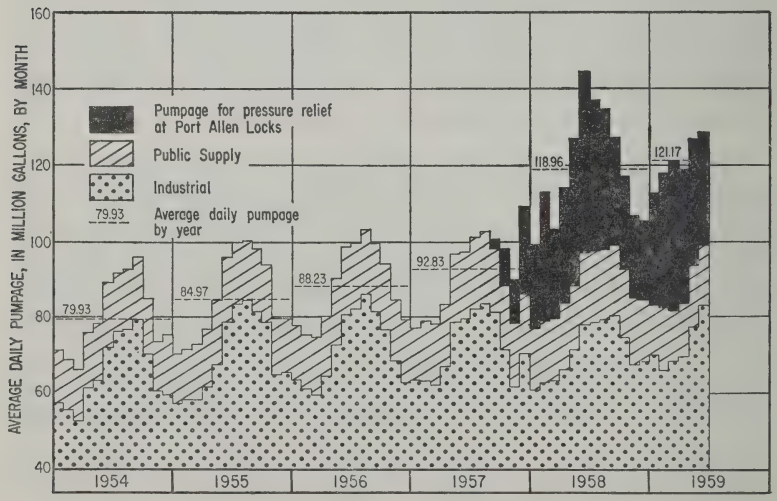

Figure 28. Total ground-water pumpage in the Baton Rouge area, 1954-59.

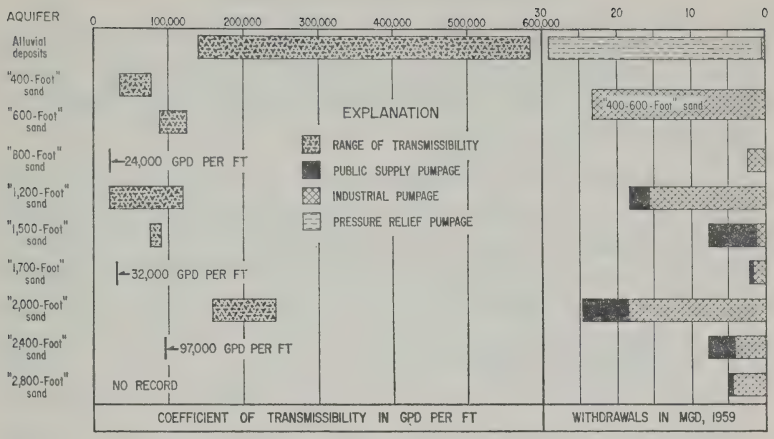

Figure 29. Graphs showing coefficients of transmissibility of and withdrawals from major water-bearing sands of the Baton Rouge area.

in 1953 to about 69 million gallons in 1959. The greatest increase in withdrawals was from the "1,200-foot," "1,500-foot," "2,000-foot," "2,400-foot," and "2,800-foot" sands. Average daily withdrawals from the "1,200-foot" sand have increased from 2.5 million gallons in 1953 to 18.2 million gallons in 1959. Average daily withdrawals from the "1,500-foot" sand, which is utilized mainly as a source of water for public supply, have increased from 5 million gallons to 7.5 million gallons. Average daily withdrawals from the most heavily pumped "deep" aquifer, the "2,000-foot" sand, have increased from 14.5 million gallons to 24.5 million gallons. Withdrawals from the "2,400-foot" sand, although 2.2 mgd greater in 1959 than in 1953, have decreased 2.7 mgd from a peak of 10.4 mgd in 1956. Since 1953, pumping from the "2,800-foot" sand has increased from 1 mgd to 5 mgd.

From 1953 to 1959 the average daily withdrawals of water from the "800-foot," "1,000-foot," and "1,700-foot" sands have been approximately the same. Withdrawals from the "800-foot" sand increased from 1.5 mgd to 2.0 mgd; those from the "1,000-foot" sand increased from 1.7 mgd to 2.0 mgd; and those from the "1,700-foot" sand increased from 1.4 mgd to 2.0 mgd.

EFFECTS OF WITHDRAWALS

Increased withdrawals have resulted in water-level decline in many of the aquifers of the Baton Rouge area; however, the "400-"and "600-foot" sands have shown a marked recovery trend.

A reduction in withdrawals of almost 10 mgd has resulted in a major recovery of water levels in the "400-" and "600-foot" sands. During the last 5 years (1954-59) the water level in a well screened in the "400-foot" sand in the industrial district has recovered 70 feet (fig. 11). The yearly high water level of the "600-foot" sand in 1958 was the highest since 1950. The highest water level in a well screened in both the "400-" and the "600-foot" sands in 1959 was the same as that in 1947. Since 1956 water levels in the "600-foot" sand in the industrial district have recovered at a rate of 7 feet per year.

The "800-foot" sand locally is connected with the "600-foot" sand and the water levels in this sand are similar to that in a nearby well screened in the "600-foot" sand. (See fig. 14.) Because of the nearly uniform pumpage from the "800-foot" sand, there has been no reported serious water-level decline in the industrial district.

The general trend of water levels in the "1,000-foot," "1,200-foot," "1,500-foot," and "2,000-foot" sands in the center of pumping is roughly similar (fig. 30), showing a gradual decline until 1939 and then a rapid decline. These water levels were not measured in any one well but were averaged from reported and measured water levels in a number of wells in the industrial district. Although withdrawals from the "1,000-foot" sand have remained nearly the same over the last few years, water levels have continued to decline (fig. 30) at a rate of about 7 feet per year since 1950. The rate of water-level decline in wells screened in the "1,000-foot" and "1,200-foot" sands is nearly the same because of their hydraulic connection. The water levels in the "1,200-foot" sand have declined from about 12 feet above the land surface in 1939 to about 125 feet below the land surface in 1959. The most pronounced decline occurred in the period 1958-59, when the water level declined 75 feet from a level of 50 feet below the land surface.

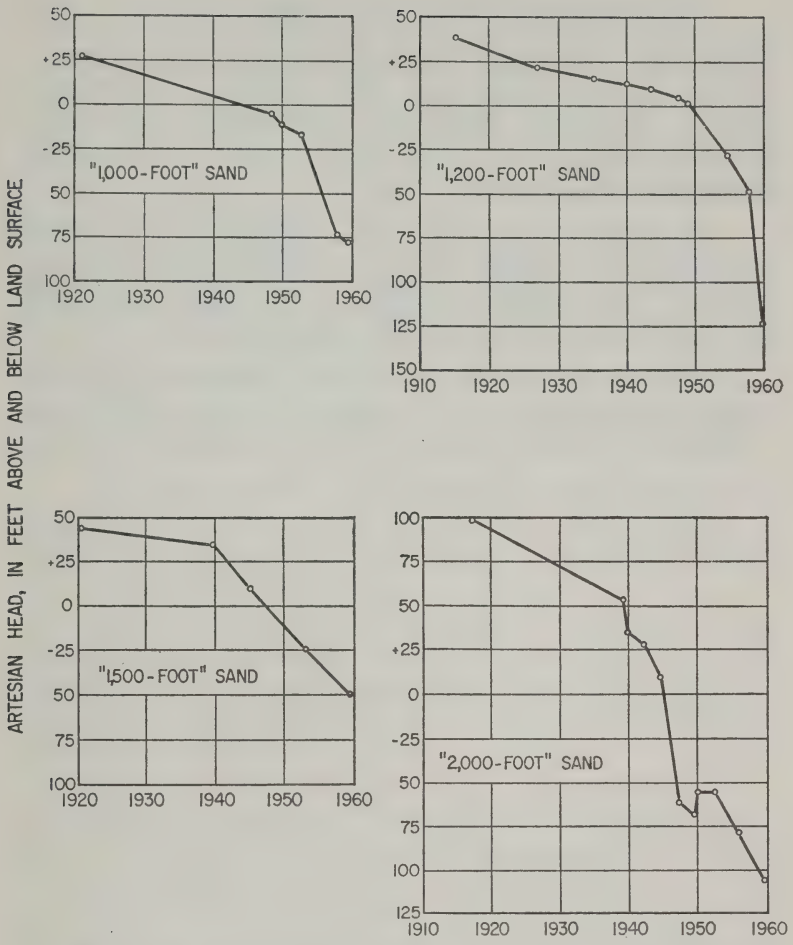

Figure 30. Hydrographs showing general decline of artesian head in selected aquifers in the center of pumping, 1910-59.

Water levels in the "1,500-foot" sand, which is mainly a source of water for public supply, have declined at an average rate of about 4 feet per year since 1939 (fig. 30).

The reported water-level decline in the "1,700-foot" sand since 1953 amounts to 4 feet per year. This rate of decline is the result of a slight increase in pumping from the "1,700-foot" sand and local connection with the "1,500-foot" sand.

The total water-level decline in the "2,000-foot" sand since 1916 amounts to more than 200 feet (fig. 30). Nearly 160 feet of this decline has occurred since 1939, at an average rate of 8 feet per year. After a period of slight recovery in the late 1940's and early 1950's, water levels have declined at a rate of 13 feet per year as a result of increased withdrawals.

As of 1959, water levels in the "2,400-foot" sand were declining at the rate of 3.5 feet per year in the industrial district. The water-level decline in the "2,800-foot" sand has been about 4 feet per year since 1954.

Another important effect of water-level decline caused by continued withdrawals is the movement of the salt-water interface toward areas of heavy pumping.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

Fresh ground water in the Baton Rouge area is available from 12 named aquifers—alluvium, shallow Pleistocene deposits, "400-foot," "600-foot," "800-foot," "1,000-foot," "1,200-foot," "1,500-foot," "1,700-foot," "2,000-foot," "2,400-foot," and "2,800-foot" sands, which range in age from Pleistocene to Miocene.

The maximum depth of fresh ground water occurs in the eastern part of the area and is about 3,100 feet below mean sea level. The aggregate thickness of fresh-water-bearing sand in this part of the area is 1,700 feet. In the southern part of the project area most of the sands below the alluvium and the shallow Pleistocene deposits contain brackish or salt water.

The average yield of industrial and public-supply wells is 1,000 gpm (gallons per minute). A maximum yield of 3,750 gpm was pumped from an industrial well screened in the alluvial deposits.

The coefficient of transmissibility of aquifers in the Baton Rouge area ranges from a minimum of 22,000 gpd (gallons per day) per foot for the "1,200-foot" sand to a maximum of nearly 600,000 gpd per foot for the alluvial deposits.

Except for water from the alluvial deposits of the Mississippi River, water from wells in the Baton Rouge area is usually of the sodium bicarbonate type and is suitable for most purposes without treatment. Water from the alluvium is commonly hard and has a high iron content. However, wells adjacent to the river yield a mixture of river water and ground water.

Pumping from all aquifers in the Baton Rouge area has increased from 65 mgd (million gallons per day) in 1953 to 121 mgd in 1959, or 86 percent. However, 28 mgd of this total is temporary pressure-relief pumpage at the Port Allen locks; the balance is for industrial and public-supply purposes. The quantities of ground water pumped for domestic and stock purposes are negligible and are not considered in the total pumpage.

Even though the fresh-water-bearing sands of the

Baton Rouge area are not considered overdeveloped by most industrial users, there are local water-level declines in some aquifers and the menace of salt-water movement northward toward areas of heavy withdrawals. The problem of uneconomical production because of the excessive pumping lifts can be minimized locally by the proper spacing of wells screened in the same aquifer. When planning for proper well spacing, the amount of interference between wells can be calculated from the coefficients of transmissibility and storage.

Recovery of water levels has occurred since 1953 in the "400-foot" and "600-foot" sands, whereas water-level declines have occurred in most of the other aquifers in response to increased pumping throughout the area. Pumping from the alluvial deposits has affected water levels only in the vicinity of the pumped wells.

The aquifers of the industrial district contain salt water down the dip in the vicinity of the southern boundary of the project area. A hydraulic gradient has been established from the salt-water areas toward areas of large withdrawals and salt water must be moving toward the areas of pumping. The only noticeable effect of lateral salt-water migration has occurred in the "600-foot" sand. Analyses of water from wells south of the industrial district and screened in the "600-foot" sand show an increase in chloride content and indicate a progressive migration of salt water toward the industrial district. However, analyses of water from wells tapping the "600-foot" sand within the industrial district do not show an increase in the chloride content. The data necessary for precise mapping of the fresh- and salt-water interface in this and other sands of the Baton Rouge area are lacking. Although the rate of movement of the salt water is probably slow, the interface in some sands may be closer to pumped areas than is shown on the fence diagram (pl. 1).

Although large quantities of ground water are available in the area, detailed planning and proper development will be necessary to obtain maximum recovery from the aquifers without causing serious water-level declines and salt-water encroachment. Therefore, the basic-records

program for the Baton Rouge area should include the (1) collection of well records, (2) observation of water levels, (3) collection and analysis of geologic and quality-of-water data, and (4) collection and analysis of pumpage data. In the meantime, plans should be formulated to implement the basic-data collection program in order to determine the exact position of the interface between the salt water and fresh water and the rate and direction of groundwater movement. These long-range plans should include (1) the preparation of piezometric maps for each aquifer, (2) the determination of the areal hydraulic characteristics of the aquifers by the analysis of additional pumping-test data, (3) borehole geophysical studies, and (4) chemical analyses data of water from wells between the areas of heavy withdrawals and the area where the aquifer contains salt water. To obtain these needed data it will be necessary to drill test holes and to install observation wells at strategic locations. The long-range plans should be flexible to allow for prompt adjustment of the program to meet the needs shown by frequent analysis of data.

WELL RECORDS

Data collected and compiled during the investigation are given in the following tables.

Chemical analyses of water from wells in East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes are presented in table 1.

The specific capacities of 39 wells and the hydraulic characteristics of aquifers in the Baton Rouge area as determined by pumping tests are given in table 2. Specific capacities corrected for head loss due to the flow of water through the pipe also are included in this table.

The number of inventoried wells in East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes, listed in table 3 and classified by use, are:

Use	East Baton Rouge	West Baton Rouge
Industrial	119	22
Public supply	73	20
Domestic	140	17
Irrigation	4	0
Stock	9	0
Test	31	2
Observation	23	4
Pressure relief	0	5
Not in use	73	5
Abandoned	207	9
Total	679	84

Because they are temporary and for special use, only five of the pressure-relief wells at the site of the Port Allen locks were inventoried. The 27 observation wells (table 3) were not drilled for that specific purpose but were used for other purposes and are made available to the U.S. Geological Survey by the owners.

TABLE 1. SELECTED CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER FROM WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA

(Analyses made by Quality of Water Branch, U.S. Geological Survey, unless otherwise indicated.)
Location of wells shown on plates 2 and 3

Well No.	Depth of well (feet)	Date of collection	Constituents (parts per million)																Specific conductance (micromhos at 25°C)	Color	pH
			Silica (SiO_2)	Total iron (Fe)[a]	Manganese (Mn)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Potassium (K)	Carbonate (CO_3)	Bicarbonate (HCO_3)	Sulfate (SO_4)	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO_3)	Boron (B)	Dissolved solids Residue at 180°C	Hardness as $CaCO_3$			
ALLUVIUM																					
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH																					
T. 7 S., R. 1 W.																					
586	372	3-19-57	33	11	0.25	117	39	19	5.2	0	593	0.8	15	0.1	0.2	0.01	522	452	879	15	7.1
T. 8 S., R. 1 E.																					
257	220	4-24-59	25	1.8	.01	40	12	27	1.7	0	225	.4	15	.3	.1	.13	235	147	389	0	[b]7.4
T. 8 S., R. 1 W.																					
232	175	5- 3-55	40	12	.11	84	28	16	3.2	0	458	.1	3.8	.3	0	.10	413	324	670	0	7.1
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH																					
T. 6 S., R. 11 E.																					
68	150	10-16-58	30	4.0	.....	129	12	23	4.1	0	485	1.6	10	.2	12	.....	463	371	739	10	7.2
T. 7 S., R. 12 E.																					
55	207	6-24-58	....	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	9.2	....	.....	.....	.....	331	666	....	7.1

[a]Total amount of iron in sample presumably in solution when collected.
[b]Field determination.

TABLE 1. SELECTED CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER FROM WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LA.—(Cont'd)

(Analyses made by Quality of Water Branch, U.S. Geological Survey, unless otherwise indicated.)
Location of wells shown on plates 2 and 3

Well No.	Depth of well (feet)	Date of collection	Constituents (parts per million)																Specific conductance (micromhos at 25°C)	Color	pH
			Silica (SiO_2)	Total iron (Fe)[a]	Manganese (Mn)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Potassium (K)	Carbonate (CO_3)	Bicarbonate (HCO_3)	Sulfate (SO_4)	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO_3)	Boron (B)	Dissolved solids Residue at 180°C	Hardness as $CaCO_3$			
T. 7 S., R. 12 E.—Continued																					
55	207	10- 8-58	....	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	8.2	....	.....	.....	.....	274	621	....	....[b]
55	207	4-21-59	....	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	8.0	....	.....	.....	.....	290	601	....	7.2
56	197	6-24-58	....	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	16	....	.....	.....	.....	222	492	....	7.4
56	197	10- 8-58	....	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	13	....	.....	.....	.....	241	572	....	....[b]
56	197	4-21-59	....	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	14	....	.....	.....	.....	244	516	....	7.2
57	190	6-24-58	....	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	16	....	.....	.....	.....	199	479	....	7.2
57	190	10- 8-58	....	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	17	....	.....	.....	.....	187	416	....	....[b]
57	190	4-21-59	....	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	21	....	.....	.....	.....	196	473	....	7.2
T. 8 S., R. 12 E.																					
31	416	6-12-58	32	.72	0	34	9.2	6.9	1.9	0	161	0	5.8	0.2	2.2	0.04	172	123	272	5	7.3
47	440	4-21-58	....	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	6.0	....	.....	.....	332	243	552	....	....
48	475	4-21-58	....	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	8.0	....	.....	.....	241	157	402	....	....
51	550	6-12-58	38	1.9	1.4	103	32	125	2.6	0	592	0	126	0.1	0	.21	719	388	1,210	0	6.9
52	456	6-12-58	....	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	8.0	....	.....	.....	.....	210	471	....	....
54	450	6-24-58	....	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	7.0	....	.....	.....	.....	268	556	....	7.3
"SHALLOW PLEISTOCENE"																					
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH																					
T. 6 S., R. 1 E.																					
687	28	4-10-59	....	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	194	620	....	6.8

									T. 7 S., R. 1 W.											
583	304	4-27-56	40	.58	0.08	26	9.3	68	1.7	0	292	0.2	10	0.4	0.1	0.04	310	103	477	10	7.2
									T. 7 S., R. 1 E.											
665	116	11-25-58	31	1.5	.....	76	42	52	1.3	0	462	2.2	72	.3	.0	.....	508	363	879	10	7.3
									T. 8 S., R. 3 E.											
599	372	1-19-59	26	.12	0.02	8.1	1.9	96	1.5	0	265	0	12	.6	.2	0.03	277	28	433	....	7.9
									T. 8 S., R. 2 E.											
631A	325	4- 5-57	19	.55	.05	23	8.9	163	3.0	0	497	20	21	.4	1.0	.06	503	94	841	....	7.4
660	295	1-27-59	....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	15	....	.....	.....	.....	98	764	....	[b]7.8
680	310	1-23-59	....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	11	....	.....	.....	.....	78	545	....	7.9
681	289	2-24-59	18	.10	.02	26	7.1	153	2.2	0	500	0	14	.4	0.2	.22	477	94	759	....	7.7
									"400-FOOT" SAND											
									EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH											
									T. 6 S., R. 1 W.											
155	412	1-25-45	48	.04	.....	13	3.3	30	4.5	0	119	7.9	8.0	0	.2	.....	184	46	229	....	7.5
357	430	6-21-44	46	.57	.....	6.5	3.0	47	5.5	0	147	4.5	8.0	.1	.2	.....	200	29	256	....	8.4
									T. 7 S., R. 1 E.											
638	625	4- 1-58	35	.17	0.02	3.1	.5	148	.7	0	205	1.0	113	.2	.2	0.11	403	10	693	....	8.2
									T. 7 S., R. 2 E.											
192	466	3-21-59	....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	4.4	....	.....	.....	.....	38	268	....	7.5
684	480	3-12-59	36	.29	0.6	9.3	1.7	51	1.4	0	161	0.8	6.1	.1	.5	0.01	192	30	268	....	[b]7.8
									"600-FOOT" SAND											
									EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH											
									T. 6 S., R. 1 W.											
60	644	1-26-45	54	0.05	.....	14	3.3	30	4.4	0	124	8.3	6.0	0.0	0.2	.....	187	48	233	....	7.9
547	611	1-10-55	52	.64	0.38	12	2.2	36	1.9	0	127	7.7	7.5	.1	.0	0.07	185	40	234	5	7.4

[a]Total amount of iron in sample presumably in solution when collected.
[b]Field determination.

TABLE 1. SELECTED CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER FROM WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LA.—(Cont'd)

(Analyses made by Quality of Water Branch, U.S. Geological Survey, unless otherwise indicated.)
Location of wells shown on plates 2 and 3

Well No.	Depth of well (feet)	Date of collection	Constituents (parts per million)																	Specific conductance (micromhos at 25°C)	Color	pH
			Silica (SiO_2)	Total iron (Fe)[a]	Manganese (Mn)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Potassium (K)	Carbonate (CO_3)	Bicarbonate (HCO_3)	Sulfate (SO_4)	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO_3)	Boron (B)	Dissolved solids Residue at 180°C	Hardness as $CaCo_3$			
									T. 7 S., R. 1 W.													
493	704	8-29-52	36	.03	.....	18	2.7	201	1.6	0	181	8.4	235	.3	.5	.....	593	56		1,060	....	8.0
493	704	5-18-59	35	3.6	0.30	101	23	278	3.4	0	149	1.6	587	.2	.5	0.02	1,300	347		2,110	....	[b]7.2
500	741	5-18-59	29	.36	.20	9.8	1.4	168	1.3	0	177	5.2	175	.3	.0	.05	482	30		846	....	[b]7.5
									T. 8 S., R. 3 E.													
597	980	1-19-59	59	.03	.02	2.0	.4	88	2.1	0	176	3.0	36	.2	.1	.00	282	6.5		391	....	7.9
									WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH													
									T. 7 S., R. 12 E.													
42	550	4-19-57	39	.04	.02	3.5	.0	69	.9	0	178	8.6	3.8	.3	.2	.81	216	9.0		310	....	7.5
60	525	10- 8-58	....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	9.8	....	.....	.....	.....	28		311	....	....
									"800-FOOT" SAND													
									EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH													
									T. 7 S., R. 1 W.													
120	945	1-23-45	23	.04	.....	2.2	0.1	73	2.6	26	134	10	3.0	0.2	0.2	.....	208	6.0		318	....	8.4

									T. 7 S., R. 1 E.												
159	790	3-24-59	29	.09	0.01	.9	.1	75	.9	21	138	11	4.9	.5	.2	0.05	213	2.5	312	....	[b]9.0
									WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH												
									T. 6 S., R. 11 E.												
83	830	1-28-59	62	.43	.02	8.6	1.6	36	2.2	0	110	9.4	7.5	.1	.0	.00	182	28	198	20	7.7
									"1,000-FOOT" SAND												
									EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH												
									T. 6 S., R. 1 W.												
[c]163	975	3-28-51	12	.....	.....	.4	1.8	56	....	0	136	7.2	8.0	....	.....	.....	248	6.0	.....	....	7.5
									T. 7 S., R. 1 E.												
327	1,240	4-10-44	....	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	26	135	7	4.0	....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	....	8.0
									"1,200-FOOT" SAND												
									EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH												
									T. 5 S., R. 1 W.												
629	1,025	2-26-58	58	2.2	0.13	11	1.8	25	3.2	0	90	9.8	7.2	0.1	0.2	0.10	165	35	181	45	6.9
									T. 6 S., R. 1 E.												
653	1,153	11-25-58	29	.02	.01	1.2	.5	64	.3	0	154	10	5.3	.2	.0	.....	198	3.2	271	10	8.2
									T. 6 S., R. 1 W.												
403	1,270	3-23-53	32	.04	.....	.2	.3	67	.6	0	162	9.2	4.5	.2	.0	0.03	201	2.0	284	5	8.0
									T. 7 S., R. 1 E.												
219	1,444	4-30-59	24	.05	0.01	.9	.2	94	.8	8	166	11	35	.5	.1	.09	261	3.0	406	....	[b]8.9
326	1,480	4-21-59	27	.04	.02	2.1	.2	96	.6	14	155	11	38	.4	.1	.14	267	6.0	426	....	[b]9.0
									T. 7 S., R. 2 E.												
591	1,374	11-25-58	29	.02	.02	2.9	.4	64	.4	0	159	10	5	.2	.0	.....	205	8.8	278	10	8.2

[a]Total amount of iron in sample presumably in solution when collected.
[b]Field determination.
[c]Analysis by Curtis Laboratories, Houston, Texas.

TABLE 1. SELECTED CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER FROM WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LA.—(Cont'd)

(Analyses made by Quality of Water Branch, U.S. Geological Survey, unless otherwise indicated.)
Location of wells shown on plates 2 and 3

Well No.	Depth of well (feet)	Date of collection	Constituents (parts per million)																	Specific conductance (micromhos at 25°C)	Color	pH
			Silica (SiO_2)	Total iron (Fe)[a]	Manganese (Mn)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Potassium (K)	Carbonate (CO_3)	Bicarbonate (HCO_3)	Sulfate (SO_4)	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO_3)	Boron (B)	Dissolved solids Residue at 180°C	Hardness as $CaCO_3$			
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH																						
T. 7 S., R. 12 E.																						
35	1,290	3-13-59	29	.18	.10	.0	.0	74	.8	0	174	11	4.3	.5	.1	0.05	206	0	298	....	8.2
37	1,356	3- 6-59	20	.40	.02	.0	.0	94	.9	13	201	12	4.2	1.0	.1	.17	244	0	377	....	8.8
"1,500-FOOT" SAND																						
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH																						
T. 5 S., R. 1 W.																						
585	1,334	2-26-58	52	.35	.11	1.2	.2	59	.6	0	139	8.6	7.0	.1	.4	.08	199	4.0	247	0	7.7
T. 6 S., R. 1 E.																						
392	1,464	8- 4-58	28	.23	.....	.0	.0	59	....	0	132	9.8	5.6	.7	.1	.....	193	0	238	10	7.5
615	1,420	4- 1-58	54	.....	0.10	1.8	.0	55	0.8	0	134	9.2	4.8	.1	1.0	0.13	194	4.0	242	....	7.6
T. 6 S., R. 1 W.																						
561	1,360	4-10-58	56	.18	.10	2.5	.3	58	1.0	0	144	9.0	6.5	.4	.0	.10	216	8.0	250	0	7.8
T. 7 S., R. 1 W.																						
280	1,955	8- 6-57	22	0.53	0.20	85	26	1,950	8.0	0	299	0	3,050	0.6	.....	0.79	5,290	319	9,250	15	7.7
569	2,170	12-22-54	30	.12	0	1.2	0.2	257	.8	15	310	2.2	201	.8	0	.30	666	4.0	1,170	40	8.7

										T. 7 S., R. 1 E.										
157	1,552	5- 8-59	23	.08	0.01	0	0	96	.7	22	185	12	4.1	.7	.1	.11	250	0	390	....	[b]8.8
510	1,605	5- 9-51	36	.24	0	.4	.3	67	.4	0	162	9.6	4.0	.1	1.2	.13	202	2.0	279	....	8.3
621	1,490	7-31-57	31	.30	0	1.5	0	70	.5	3	166	9.8	4.5	.2	.5	.05	204	4.0	299	0	8.4
632	1,550	11-25-58	24	.02	.01	1.7	.06	74	.2	0	183	10	4.8	.3	.1	.....	218	4.5	317	10	8.2
										"1,700-FOOT" SAND											
										EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH											
										T. 4 S., R. 1 W.											
566	1,280	1- 5-55	30	.01	0	.4	.1	71	.4	0	171	7.8	3.5	.3	0	0.01	198	1.0	360	10	8.0
										T. 6 S., R. 1 W.											
68	1,817	6-20-44	30	.04	.....	.8	.3	67	3.4	19	129	8.6	5.0	.3	.2	.....	200	3.0	287	....	8.4
										WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH											
										T. 6 S., R. 10 E.											
34	1,428	12-30-54	45	.03	0	.2	.2	80	.4	10	182	2.1	3.5	.2	0	0.02	235	1.0	340	5	8.7
										T. 6 S., R. 11 E.											
64	1,462	10-16-58	21	.04	.....	0	0	74	.4	0	178	10	4.4	.2	.1	.....	202	0	303	20	8.2
										T. 7 S., R. 12 E.											
4	1,863	12- 9-52	26	.02	.....	.1	.1	70	.6	0	173	9.1	3.2	.2	.2	0.07	197	1.0	280	10	8.1
										"2,000-FOOT" SAND											
										EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH											
										T. 5 S., R. 1 W.											
384	1,919	11-28-44	26	.12	.....	3.7	.1	71	3.7	13	163	7.9	4.0	.2	.2	.....	210	10	383	....	8.2
										T. 5 S., R. 2 E.											
304	1,725	6- 7-55	58	2.7	0.32	7.0	1.2	38	1.7	0	116	6.3	5.0	.2	0	0.02	178	22	209	35	7.4
										T. 6 S., R. 1 W.											
367	2,061	1-10-55	24	0	0.01	1.3	0.1	77	0.3	2	191	7.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.02	213	4.0	323	10	8.0

[a]Total amount of iron in sample presumably in solution when collected.
[b]Field determination.

TABLE 1. SELECTED CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER FROM WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LA.—(Cont'd)

(Analyses made by Quality of Water Branch, U.S. Geological Survey, unless otherwise indicated.)
Location of wells shown on plates 2 and 3

Well No.	Depth of well (feet)	Date of collection	Constituents (parts per million)																	Specific conductance (micromhos at 25°C)	Color	pH
			Silica (SiO_2)	Total iron (Fe)[a]	Manganese (Mn)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Potassium (K)	Carbonate (CO_3)	Bicarbonate (HCO_3)	Sulfate (SO_4)	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO_3)	Boron (B)	Dissolved solids Residue at 180°C	Hardness as $CaCO_3$			
T. 7 S., R. 1 W.																						
444	2,249	5- 9-51	24	.23	0	1.0	.3	91	2.0	19	190	11	5.0	.3	.2	.23	248	4.0	383	....	9.0
T. 8 S., R. 1 W.																						
575	2,500	6- 1-55	30	.07	.01	.6	0	245	1.2	9	305	1.7	196	.6	0	.37	635	2.0	1,110	20	8.5
575	2,500	4-20-59	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	224	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210	....	[b]8.6
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH																						
T. 6 S., R. 12 E.																						
32	2,096	12-30-54	24	0.01	0.02	0.8	0.1	85	0.4	0	205	10	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.02	226	2.0	350	10	7.5
"2,400-FOOT" SAND																						
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH																						
T. 4 S., R. 1 W.																						
578A	1,861	3- 8-56	56	.86	.10	2.0	0	4.8	.6	0	113	8.4	5.8	.2	.2	.08	188	5.0	203	5	7.5
T. 5 S., R. 1 E.																						
551	2,300	1- 5-55	24	.07	0	.6	.2	115	.4	12	258	9.0	3.5	.7	.5	.20	296	2.0	452	25	8.7

											T. 6 S., R. 1 E.									
568	2,449	1- 4-55	22	.08	.02	.8	.1	90	.4	0	219	9.4	3.2	.6	0	.04	236	2.0	284	20	7.6
											T. 6 S., R. 1 W.									
294	2,278	1-10-55	19	.04	0	.2	.1	84	.4	13	177	8.9	4.9	.2	0	0	218	1.0	337	5	8.9
572	2,511	4-10-58	25	.04	.01	1.1	0	121	.4	27	251	8.6	4.8	1.2	.2	.29	322	2.0	483	25	9.1
											WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH									
											T. 6 S., R. 11 E.									
87	2,216	7-27-59	22	.30	0	.7	1.3	105	.7	20	229	11	5.3	.7	.1	.43	300	7.0	446	0	9.1
88	2,226	7-27-59	21	.20	0	.4	.5	89	.7	13	197	10	5.1	.5	.1	.12	259	3.0	376	0	8.9
											"2,800-FOOT" SAND									
											EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH									
											T. 4 S., R. 2 E.									
647	1,950	1- 7-58	17	0.07	0.01	0.3	0	128	0.6	26	277	8.2	2.5	0.7	0	0.33	321	0	514	10	9.0
											T. 4 S., R. 1 W.									
588	2,201	3- 8-56	26	.06	.01	5.1	.1	63	1.1	0	166	9.2	5.0	.2	.2	.06	192	13	271	5	8.4
											T. 5 S., R. 1 W.									
539	2,590	5-29-57	28	.03	.02	1.3	.2	108	.5	16	238	9.0	5.8	1.0	0	.31	288	4.0	448	5	8.9
											T. 5 S., R. 2 E.									
581	2,590	5- 9-56	24	.10	.02	.8	.2	110	.5	28	219	10	2.8	.7	.2	.14	296	3.0	467	20	8.9
											T. 6 S., R. 1 E.									
378	2,777	12-22-54	28	.13	.02	1.2	.2	218	.9	25	483	2.3	23	1.4	0	.21	538	4.0	867	40	8.5
623	2,652	4-26-57	22	.14	.01	1.4	0	177	1.0	17	404	2.4	13	.9	0	.25	433	4.0	701	.....	8.6
											T. 6 S., R. 1 W.									
517	2,590	8-28-52	25	.09	.....	.8	.3	152	.8	13	322	6.7	24	.8	0	.26	386	4.0	626	20	8.6
534	2,808	1-10-55	26	.05	0	1.2	.2	177	.8	0	417	3.6	33	1.1	0	.41	457	4.0	723	35	8.2

[a]Total amount of iron in sample presumably in solution when collected.
[b]Field determination.

TABLE 4. WELLS USED AS CONTROL ON PLATE 1

Number on Plate	Well Name or Number	Location Sec.	T.	R.
1	Lee Denham No. 1	2	8 S.	2 E.
2	Campbell No. 3	48	8 S.	2 E.
3	EB-619	37	8 S.	1 E.
4	Gianelloni No. 2	50	8 S.	1 E.
5	Australia Planting Co. No. 1	6	8 S.	13 E.
6	Australia Planting Co. No. 1	3	8 S.	13 E.
7	Grace No. 1	37	8 S.	12 E.
8	Morley Cypress No. 6	28	8 S.	11 E.
9	S. P. Schwing No. 1	44	8 S.	11 E.
10	A. J. Wilbert & Sons No. 1	34	7 S.	11 E.
11	Wilbert & Sons No. B-2	31	7 S.	11 E.
12	WBR-41	18	6 S.	11 E.
13	PC-66	48	5 S.	11 E.[6]
14	WBR-64	38	6 S.	11 E.
15	EB-645	44	5 S.	1 W.
16	A. R. Annison No. 1	33	4 S.	1 W.
17	E. B. Young No. 1	52	4 S.	1 W.
18	EB-588	58	4 S.	1 W.
19	EB-565	30	4 S.	2 E.
20	EB-647	14	4 S.	2 E.
21	W. A. Romans	59	5 S.	2 E.
22	EB-581	49	5 S.	2 E.
23	Li-72	65	6 S.	2 E.[7]
24	Li-56	68	7 S.	2 E.[7]
25	Southern Land Production No. 1	31	6 S.	11 E.
26	Southern Land Products No. 1	3	7 S.	11 E.
27	Catherine Sugar Corp. No. 3	1	7 S.	11 E.
28	M. J. Kahao et al. No. 1	82	7 S.	12 E.
29	W. H. Forman et al. No. 1	85	7 S.	12 E.
30	WBR-50	59	7 S.	12 E.
31	EB-534	42	6 S.	1 W.
32	EB-544	37	6 S.	1 W.
33	EB-517	50	6 S.	1 W.
34	EB-572	56	6 S.	1 W.
35	EB-562	45	6 S.	1 W.
36	EB-444	48	7 S.	1 W.
37	EB-674	48	7 S.	1 W.
38	EB-504	81	7 S.	1 E.
39	EB-453	69	7 S.	1 E.
40	EB-307	48	6 S.	1 E.
41	Jones Estate No. 1	44	6 S.	1 E.
42	EB-623	82	6 S.	1 E.
43	WBR-37	69	7 S.	12 E.
44	The Oakes, Inc. No. 1	93	7 S.	12 E.
45	Joe C. Reed No. 1	5	8 S.	12 E.
46	WBR-23	10	8 S.	12 E.
47	WBR-51	17	8 S.	12 E.

[6] Located in Pointe Coupee Parish

[7] Located in Livingston Parish

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"2,000-foot" sand, 45
"2,400-foot" sand, 48
"2,800-foot" sand, 52

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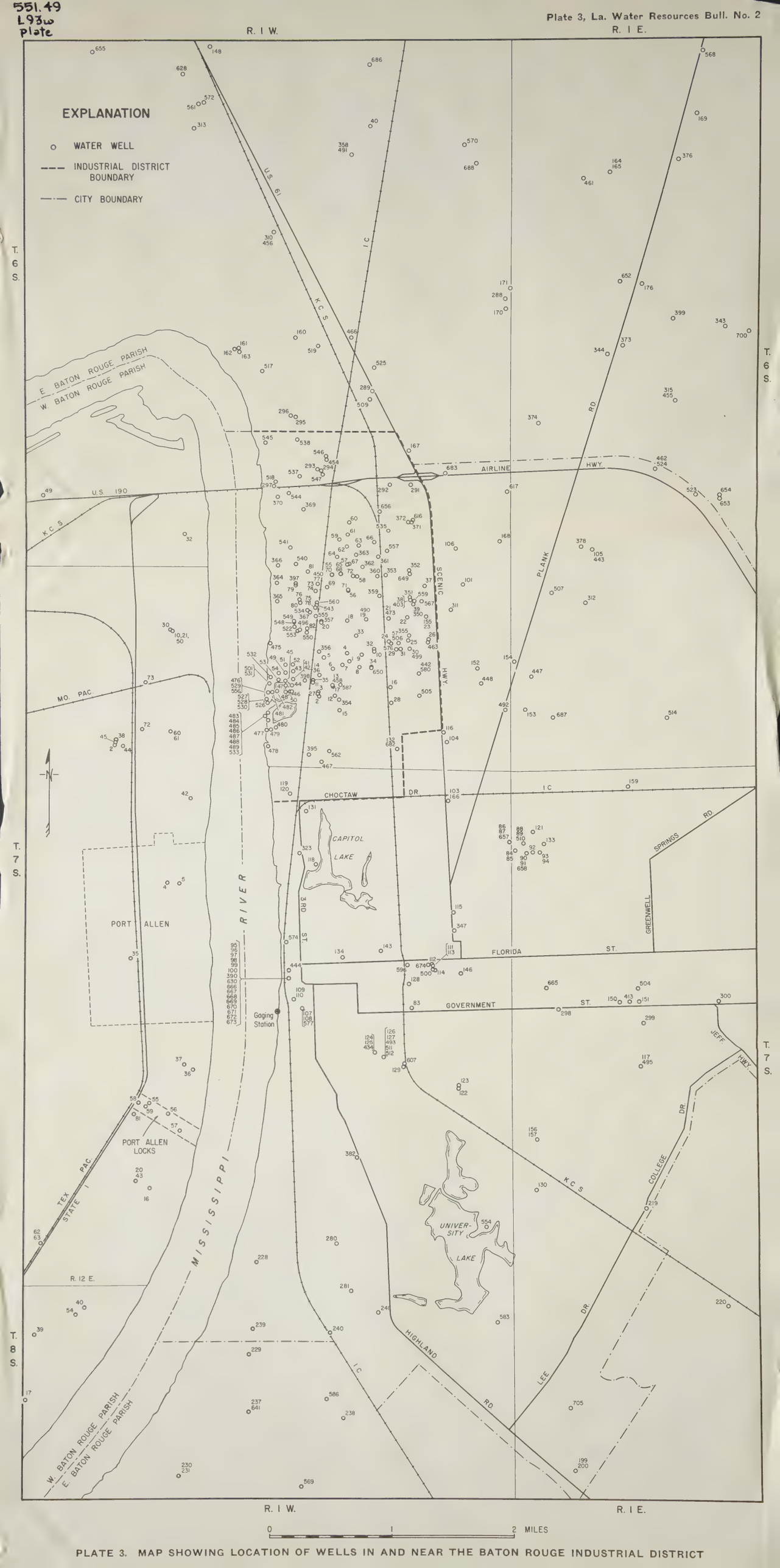

PLATE 3. MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF WELLS IN AND NEAR THE BATON ROUGE INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

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map

EXPLANATION

FRESH-WATER-BEARING SANDS

CLAY AND SILT

BRACKISH-WATER-BEARING SANDS

DESCRIPTION OF WELLS ON THE FENCE ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 4

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES

HORIZONTAL SCALE

DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL

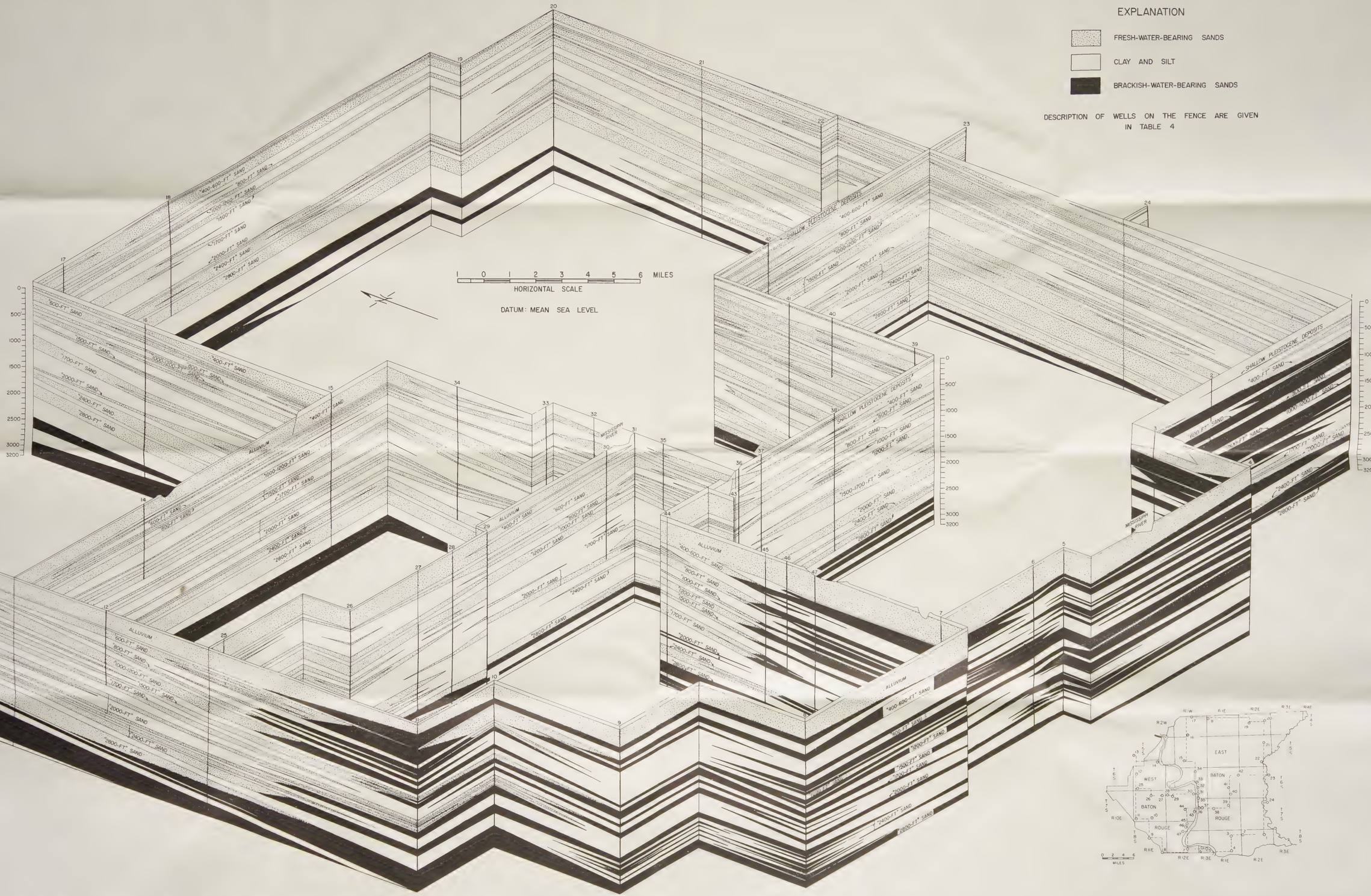

PLATE 1. FENCE DIAGRAM OF EAST BATON ROUGE AND WEST BATON ROUGE PARISHES, LOUISIANA

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map

PLATE 2. MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF WELLS IN EAST BATON ROUGE AND WEST BATON ROUGE PARISHES, LOUISIANA

LETIN No. 2

WATER RESOURCES BULLETIN No. 2

Table 2

and

Table 3

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 7 S., R. 12 E.—Continued											
33	....	F. Carruth	D. K. Summers	1954	"2800-foot"	11	2,753	2,745-2,753	8	17	1954	+80	2-16-54	20	N	....
35	3	Town of Port Allen	Coastal Water Well Corp.	1955	"1200-foot"	10- 6	1,290	1,230-1,290	60	370	1955	25 a57.00	3- 1-55 2-26-58	23	P	C.
36	1	Baton Rouge Port Authority	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1954	"1200-foot"	....	1,362	.....	.....	750	1954	.....	.....	29	I	H.
37	2	Baton Rouge Port Authority	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1955	"1200-foot"	14-10	1,356	1,235-1,288 1,318-1,335 1,340-1,356	86	a1,000	1955	a31.93	2- 3-55	27	I	C,H.
38	4	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1954	"1200-foot"	10- 8- 6	1,254	1,202-1,254	52	a300	1955	a38.10	7-12-55	23	I	....
42	....	E. P. Chaudoir	D. K. Summers	1955	"600-foot"	4- 2	550	.....	30	.....	.....	108	9- -55	27	D	C.
43	....	Phillips Brothers	.....	1955	(2)	3	185	170- 185	15	.....	.....	a2.80 a19.09	5-20-57 6- 5-59	27	O	....
44	3	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1950	"1200-foot"	8- 6	1,247	1,187-1,247	60	f250	1950	+16	4- 7-50	23	I	....
45	2	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1934	"1200-foot"	8- 6- 4	1,255	1,194-1,255	61	f405	1934	.....	.....	23	A	....
50	....	Poplar Grove Planting & Refining Co., Inc.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1958	"2000-foot"	12- 8	2,108	.....	60	.....	.....	a97.84	6- 5-59	27	I,O	....
55	9-T	U. S. Corps of Engineers	Acme Wellpoint Corp.	1957	(2)	10	207	137- 207	70	a1,000	1959	.....	.....	27	—	P, C.
56	15-T	U. S. Corps of Engineers	Acme Wellpoint Corp.	1957	(2)	10	197	108- 197	89	a1,000	1959	.....	.....	29	—	P, C.
57	25-T	U. S. Corps of Engineers	Acme Wellpoint Corp.	1957	(2)	10	190	120- 190	70	a1,000	1959	.....	.....	31	—	P, C.
58	1-P	U. S. Corps of Engineers	Acme Wellpoint Corp.	1958	(2)	10	194	132- 194	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	—	P.
59	4-P	U. S. Corps of Engineers	Acme Wellpoint Corp.	1958	(2)	10	190	106- 190	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	—	P.
60	....	Lloyd LeBlanc	D. K. Summers	1957	"600-foot"	4- 2½	525	495- 525	30	.....	.....	a88.03	10- 8-58	24	D	C.
61	....	Lloyd LeBlanc	D. K. Summers	1957	.....	....	741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	A	....
62	....	Dolese Concrete Co.	.....	.....	(2)	2	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	a11.18	10- 8-58	20	O	....
63	....	Dolese Concrete Co.	A. J. Hebert, Sr.	1957	(2)	6	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	I	....
70	....	Westover Plantation	A. J. Hebert, Sr.	1950	(2)	4	260	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	P	....
71	....	Texas & Pacific RR.	D. K. Summers	1947	(2)	4	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	D	....
72	....	Joe Denicola	D. K. Summers	1956	(2)	1½	199	189- 199	10	.....	.....	19	9-13-56	23	D	....
73	....	Missouri Pacific RR.	.....	1922	(2)	8	176	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	I	....
75	....	Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.	.....	.....	(2)	8	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	I	....
76	....	Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.	D. K. Summers	1949	(2)	8	222	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	I	....
81	....	Hughes Property	D. K. Summers	1952	"2000-foot"	2	2,300	2,260-2,300	40	.....	.....	+41 a+30.1	12-23-52 6- 5-59	25	O	....
					T. 8 S., R. 12 E.											
3	....	Cinclare Central Factory	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1923	"1500-1700-foot"	8- 6- 4	2,156	.....	80	a,f350	1942	a+52.4	3- 2-42	21	A	....
6	....	Cinclare Central Factory	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1916	"1500-1700-foot"	4- 2½	2,134	.....	40	.....	.....	+71	1916	21	A	....
7	....	Cinclare Central Factory	.....	.....	(2)	8	200	.....	.....	250	1942	20	1942	21	I	....
8	3	W. Baton Rouge Water Wks. District No. 1	H. L. Hunt	1939	(2)	12-10	232	.....	40	.....	.....	16	1939	19	P	....
17	....	Emile Prejean	D. K. Summers	1937	(2)	....	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	A	....
18	1	W. Baton Rouge Water Wks. District No. 1	H. L. Hunt	1929	(2)	12-10	192	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	A	....
19	2	W. Baton Rouge Water Wks. District No. 1	H. L. Hunt	1938	(2)	12-10	232	.....	43	300	1938	.....	.....	19	P	....
23	....	Cinclare Central Factory	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1946	"1500-1700-foot"	8- 4	2,098	.....	33	a,f214	1946	a+55.9 a+37.3	7-30-46 5-19-59	21	I,O	....
24	....	Cinclare Central Factory	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1946	(2)	4	380	.....	20	100	1946	.....	.....	21	N	....
31	....	W. Baton Rouge Par. Sch. Bd.	F. K. McDermott	1951	(2)	4	416	396- 416	20	100	1951	3	12-26-51	28	P	C.
39	....	Landa Corp.	D. K. Summers	1956	"1500-1700-foot"	6- 4	2,140	2,100-2,140	40	a,f300	1956	+44 a+37.6	4-27-56 5- 7-58	25	P	....
40	....	Gordon & C. I. Dameron	D. K. Summers	1956	"1500-1700-foot"	3- 2	2,191	2,151-2,191	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	D	....
46	....	Linus Durbin	A. J. Hebert, Sr.	1956	(2)	2½- 2	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	D	....
47	....	Arthur Allain	A. J. Hebert, Sr.	1957	(2)	2½	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	P	....
48	....	Robert Blanchard	A. J. Hebert, Sr.	1952	(2)	2	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	D	C.
51	Test 1	W. Baton Rouge Water Wks. District No. 2	D. K. Summers	1958	.....	....	3,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	T	C.
52	....	M. A. Weber	A. J. Hebert, Sr.	1957	(2)	2½	456	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	D	C at 550 ft.
53	Test 2	W. Baton Rouge Water Wks. District No. 2	D. K. Summers	1958	.....	....	2,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	a+38.0	6-27-58	20	T	C.
54	....	Fabio Halphen	A. J. Hebert, Sr.	1957	(2)	2	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	D	....
79	....	Cinclare Central Factory	.....	.....	(2)	8	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	I	C.

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH																
T. 6 S., R. 12 E.																
32	....	Poplar Grove Planting & Refining Co., Inc.	D. K. Summers	1953	"2000-foot"	4	2,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3- -53	28	I	C.
49	....	O. T. Forbes	D. K. Williams	1958	"800-foot"	3- 1½	865	845- 865	20	.....	.....	84	6-16-58	28	P	....
T. 6 S., R. 11 E.																
11	....	Smithfield Sugar Mill	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1937	"1500-foot"	6	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	I	....
22	....	John Kissner	D. K. Summers	1944	"1000-1200-foot"	3	1,100	.....	20	.....	.....	12	1958	17	N	....
25	....	Morris Brothers	D. K. Summers	1944	"2000-foot"	1½	1,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	+53	1944	28	D,S	....
26	....	Roger Chustz	D. K. Summers	1944	"1500-foot"	2	1,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	a+29.8	4-21-59	16	P	....
41	....	W. Baton Rouge Par. Police Jury	D. K. Summers	1955	"1700-foot"	2	1,414	1,394-1,414	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	P	....
64	....	Jerome Summers	D. K. Summers	1943	"1700-foot"	6	1,462	1,420-1,462	42	50	1958	+67 a+32.1	7- 5-43 10-16-58	32	D	C.
65	....	Smithfield Sugar Mill	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1916	"1500-foot"	4	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	+104	1916	27	I	....
66	....	Smithfield Sugar Mill	.....	1910	(2)	6	150	.....	.....	100	1958	.....	.....	27	I	....
67	....	Smithfield Sugar Mill	.....	1910	(2)	6	150	.....	.....	100	1958	.....	.....	27	I	....
68	....	Smithfield Sugar Mill	.....	1910	(2)	6	150	.....	.....	a90	1958	.....	.....	27	I	C.
77	....	W. Baton Rouge Par. Police Jury	D. K. Summers	1957	"1500-1700-foot"	2	1,345	.....	20	.....	.....	+46 +36	5-24-57 10-27-58	22	P	....
83	....	Carl Swanson	J. B. Summers	1958	"800-foot"	3- 2½	830	800- 830	30	20	1959	17	9- -58	18	D	C.
84	....	J. C. Bueche	D. K. Summers	1950	"1500-foot"	2	1,306	1,276-1,306	30	.....	.....	+51	12-29-50	26	P	....
85	....	Joe Phillips	D. K. Summers	1957	"1500-foot"	2½	1,395	1,365-1,395	30	.....	.....	+41 a+34.4	5-31-57 4-21-59	20	P	....
86	....	J. C. Bueche	D. K. Summers	1959	"1700-foot"	2	1,507	1,487-1,507	20	.....	.....	+33	6- 3-59	26	P	....
87	....	James Felps	D. K. Summers	1959	"2400-foot"	4	2,216	1,932-1,962 2,196-2,216	50	.....	.....	a+62.3	7-27-59	20	P	C.
38	....	George Landry	D. K. Summers	1959	"2400-foot"	3	2,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	a+60.3	7-27-59	20	D	C.
T. 6 S., R. 10 E.																
9	....	Sikes & Brown	D. K. Summers	1940	"1000-1200-foot"	2	1,150	1,130-1,150	20	.....	.....	+51	5-26-40	21	D	....
28	....	M. Kimball	D. K. Summers	1939	"1000-1200-foot"	4	1,152	1,132-1,152	20	.....	.....	+41	7-16-39	22	A	....
29	....	W. H. Balis	D. K. Summers	1950	"1000-1200-foot"	2	1,184	.....	20	.....	.....	+37	9- 4-50	20	P	....
34	....	Rome's Restaurant	D. K. Summers	1954	"1700-foot"	2½	1,428	1,408-1,428	20	.....	.....	+52	7- -54	21	P	C.
69	....	J. J. Salter	D. K. Summers	1948	"1500-foot"	4	1,343	1,293-1,343	50	.....	.....	a+56.5	1-17-48	23	P	....
78	....	D. L. Robertson	D. K. Summers	1944	"1500-1700-foot"	2	1,395	1,373-1,395	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	D,S	....
80	....	L. L. Lurry	.....	1938	(2)	1	90	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	D	....
82	....	J. A. Cline	D. K. Summers	1944	"1500-1700-foot"	2	1,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	+69 a+33.2	12- -44 10-24-58	27	D,S	....
T. 7 S., R. 12 E.																
2	1	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1923	"1200-foot"	8- 6- 4	1,253	1,192-1,253	61	f420	1923	+60	6- -23	23	A	....
4	2	Town of Port Allen	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1936	"1700-foot"	8	1,863	.....	.....	f675	1936	+63	11- -36	26	P	C.
5	1	Town of Port Allen	Gray Artesian Well Co.	1925	"1200-foot"	8	1,338	.....	.....	f480	1925	a+34.9 a72.84	2-24-43 6- 5-59	27	O	....
10	1	Poplar Grove Planting & Refining Co., Inc.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1920	"2000-foot"	6- 4	2,080	2,020-2,080	60	f410	1920	+71 a100.30	12- -20 6- 4-59	26	I,O	....
12	....	Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.	D. K. Summers	1940	(2)	8	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	I	....
13	....	Westover Plantation	.....	.....	(2)	6	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	a11.09	10-22-58	22	N	....
14	....	Westover Plantation	.....	.....	(2)	8	250	.....	.....	60	1944	a14.56	10-22-58	22	N	....
16	....	Phillips Brothers	D. K. Summers	1937	(2)	2½	137	.....	10	.....	.....	23	10-21-37	28	A	....
20	....	Phillips Brothers	D. K. Summers	1944	"2000-foot"	4- 3	2,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	+46 a+26.8	3- -44 1-19-59	28	D,S	....
21	....	Poplar Grove Planting & Refining Co., Inc.	.....	1916	(2)	8	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	I	....
30	....	Poplar Grove Planting & Refining Co., Inc.	D. K. Summers	1950	(2)	8	190	150- 190	40	800	1950	a11.70	7-29-57	28	I	....

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

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H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 8 S., R. 2 E.—Continued											
634	....	Leon Kleinpeter	Percy Guitreau	1951	"400-foot"	3- 2	600	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	D	....
660	....	R. E. Lawrence, Sr.	D. L. Lambert	1958	(1)	2- 1½	295	.....	10	a12	1959	8	10- -58	25	D	C.
661	....	Highland Lake Subdivision	D. K. Summers	.....	(1)	6	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	a21.58	10- 7-58	31	P	....
662	....	Highland Lake Subdivision	D. K. Summers	1958	(1)	6- 4	351	.....	40	.....	.....	a24.40	10- 7-58	35	P	....
680	....	K. S. Day	Percy Guitreau	1958	(1)	2- 1½	310	295- 310	15	.....	.....	17	7- -58	31	D	C.
681	....	Kleinpeter Dairy	D. L. Lambert	1959	(1)	6- 4	289	279- 289	10	a85	1959	a17.39	2-24-59	26	I	C,H.
710	....	August Cefalue	D. K. Summers	1957	"400-foot"	1½	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	D	....
711	....	R. G. Whetstone	D. K. Summers	1950	"400-foot"	2	588	568- 588	20	.....	.....	17	12- 1-50	30	D	....
					T. 8 S., R. 1 E.											
198	....	George Paulot	D. K. Summers	1939	.....	....	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	T	Tested 720, 1,380, 1,650
201	....	Vivian Gianelloni	.....	1920	(1)	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	N	....
202	....	Vivian Gianelloni	.....	.....	(1)	4	250	225- 250	25	.....	.....	a6.02	4-24-59	20	N	....
203	....	Russell Kleinpeter	Percy Guitreau	.....	(1)	2	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	D,S	....
213	....	Nino Russo	.....	1935	(1)	....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	A	....
214	....	W. Bernhard	.....	1932	(1)	1½	250	225- 250	25	.....	.....	a26.40	5-12-59	40	A	....
215	....	Dr. Slaughter	.....	1936	(1)	3	355	330- 355	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	D,S	....
217	....	A. H. Steinbach	.....	.....	(2)	2	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	D,S	....
218	....	W. E. Hornsby	.....	.....	(2)	8	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	S	....
245	....	Laurence Bird	.....	1927	(1)	....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	a8.50	5- 1-43	40	A	....
246	....	Vernon Triche	.....	.....	(1)	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	A	....
250	....	Mr. Latoff	.....	.....	(1)	6	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	a12.76	5- 1-43	29	A	....
251	....	A. H. Chidester	.....		(1)	16	33	23- 33	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	A	....
252	....	W. W. Pecue	A. J. Hebert, Sr.	1928	(1)	2	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	D	....
253	....	Frank Campbell	.....	.....	(1)	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3.53	8- 6-59	35	A	....
256	....	S. J. Gianelloni	.....	.....	(2)	4	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	N	....
257	....	S. J. Gianelloni	.....	1917	(2)	4	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2.95	5- 3-43	24	D,S	C.
258	....	S. J. Gianelloni	Owner	1922	(2)	6	220	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	24	N	....
259	....	Addie Gianelloni	.....	1898	(2)	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	N	....
260	....	S. J. Gianelloni	.....	1928	(2)	2½	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	N	....
261	....	S. J. Gianelloni	.....	1925	(2)	2½	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	N	....
262	....	L. L. Gianelloni	.....	.....	(2)	2	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	D,S	....
263	....	S. J. Gianelloni	.....	1925	(2)	2½	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	a25.32	4- 2-59	15	N	....
264	....	Mr. Gilliam	Owner	1930	(2)	2	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	D,S	....
284	....	Foy L. Bennett	D. L. Lambert	.....	(1)	2- 1¼	380	360- 380	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	D,S	....
438	....	L. L. Gianelloni	Clemard Drillers	.....	(2)	4	182	.....	10	.....	.....	10	1946	24	D,S	....
452	....	L. Emery Smith	Clemard Drillers	1947	(1)	2	279	269- 279	10	.....	.....	27	2- -47	30	D,Ir	....
593	....	George Paulot	D. K. Summers	1939	"400-foot"	3- 2	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	8- -39	33	D,S	....
594	....	S. B. Leteff	D. L. Lambert	1953	(1)	2	370	.....	10	15	1953	22	5- -56	30	D	....
595	....	Richard & Fletcher	D. L. Lambert	1948	(1)	2	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	D	....
609	....	A. L. Harrelson	.....	1951	(1)	2	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8-27-51	38	D	....
619	....	Oak Hill Subdivision	D. K. Summers	1956	"2800-foot"	....	3,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	T	....
620	....	Oak Hill Subdivision	D. K. Summers	1956	.....	2½	354	.....	.....	.....	.....	a33.98	11-25-56	40	A	....
624	....	James D. Comeaux	Percy Guitreau	1950	(1)	2	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	S	....
625	....	J. E. Jolissant	D. L. Lambert	1952	(1)	2	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	D,S	....
626	....	Foy L. Bennett	Percy Guitreau	1943	(1)	8	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	a19.56	2- 7-57	33	S	....
635	....	C. R. Kleinpeter	.....	.....	.....	10	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	N	....
639	....	L. B. Kleinpeter	Percy Guitreau	.....	"400-foot"	2	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	D	....
640	....	Foy Bennett	D. K. Summers	1957	(1)	2½	388	.....	20	.....	.....	15	7-11-57	33	S	....
678	....	S. A. Sidmonds	Percy Guitreau	1954	(1)	2	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	D,S	....
					T. 8 S., R. 1 W.											
232	....	Mr. Du Plantier	.....	.....	(2)	2½	175	150- 175	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	A	C.
233	....	Harry Boyer	Owner	.....	(2)	2	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	S	....
235	....	James Bailey	.....	1940	(2)	2½	160	140- 160	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	D,S	....
236	....	James Bailey	F. K. McDermott	1940	(2)	2	190	180- 190	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	D,S	....
242	....	Louisiana State University	.....	.....	(2)	2	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1.55 a14.53	5- 1-43 6-30-59	22	O	....
243	....	Louisiana State University	.....	.....	(2)	2	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	A	....
244	....	Louisiana State University	.....	.....	(2)	2	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	a10.60	10- 9-58	20	N	....
575	....	Louisiana State University	D. K. Summers	1955	"2000-foot"	12-10- 6	2,500	2,440-2,500	60	a,f530	1955	+70 a+59.5	5-16-55 6- 5-59	20	O,Ir	C,H.
664	....	Louisiana State University	.....	.....	(2)	4	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	a13.83	11-13-58	19	N	....

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 7 S., R. 1 E.—Continued											
663	....	Baton Rouge Equip. Co.	Hammond Well Drilling, Inc.	1957	"400-foot"	6- 4	523	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	I	....
665	....	F. L. Pullen	D. L. Lambert	1946	(1)	4	116	106- 116	10	.....	.....	4	1958	44	I	C.
703	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1959	"400-foot"	12- 6	695	620- 695	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	P	....
704	....	G. R. Sharp	.....	1939	(1)	1¼	236	224- 236	12	.....	.....	21	3-20-39	47	D,S	....
705	....	Miss Mildred DuBois	D. K. Summers	1939	(1)	4	314	294- 314	20	.....	.....	a19.86	5- 7-59	38	D	....
709	....	Fred Palmer	D. K. Summers	1958	"600-foot"	2	700	680- 700	20	.....	.....	43	2- 4-58	47	D	....
					T. 7 S., R. 2 E.											
147	....	Stumberg Estate	D. K. Summers	1937	"800-foot"	1¼	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	a+10.2	1-10-37	37	D	....
192	....	Fortson & Cooper	D. K. Summers	1938	"400-foot"	2	466	444- 466	20	.....	.....	5	10- 3-38	37	D	C.
209	....	E. Baton Rouge Par. Sch. Bd.	.....	.....	(1)	1½	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	A	....
210	....	C. P. Manship	D. K. Summers	1940	"400-foot"	1½	480	.....	20	.....	.....	7	1- -59	25	A	....
211	....	C. P. Manship	D. K. Summers	.....	"400-foot"	2½	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	N	....
277	....	A. P. Kerr	.....	.....	"400-foot"	2½	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	D	....
302	....	Mrs. A. W. Bozeman	D. K. Summers	1939	"1200-foot"	2	1,300	1,280-1,300	20	.....	.....	+44	4-10-39	40	D	....
412	....	H. A. Guy	W. C. Newberry	1945	"600-foot"	4	725	.....	20	.....	.....	12	1945	40	D	....
415	....	W. L. Burns	W. C. Newberry	1945	(1)	2	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	D,S	....
431	....	K. L. Nesom	D. K. Summers	1946	"400-foot"	2	453	443- 453	10	.....	.....	14	2- -46	44	N	....
437	....	N. C. Palmer	Clemard Drillers	1946	"400-foot"	2½	477	457- 477	20	.....	.....	4	1957	35	D	....
441	....	Resthaven Gardens	Clemard Drillers	.....	"400-foot"	4- 2½	495	475- 495	20	.....	.....	21	8-25-46	35	D,Ir	....
584	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"1200-foot"	12- 8	1,414	1,285-1,414	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	P	....
591	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1955	"1200-foot"	18- 8	1,374	1,233-1,374	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	P	C.
610	....	V. R. Perkins	D. K. Summers	1951	"400-foot"	2	495	479- 495	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	D	....
622	....	Sherwood Forest Country Club	D. K. Summers	1956	"1200-foot"	12- 8	1,424	1,288-1,328 1,346-1,386 1,404-1,424	100	1,300	1956	a15.53	1- 4-57	41	P	....
676	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1937	"1500-foot"	....	1,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	+49	3-13-37	40	P	....
677	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	Hammond Well Drilling, Inc.	1954	"1500-foot"	4- 3	1,310	.....	30	.....	.....	a15.94	7-29-59	45	P	....
679	....	Tom Hall	Hammond Well Drilling, Inc.	1954	"1500-foot"	2½	1,269	.....	30	.....	.....	0	1954	40	P	....
684	....	E. Baton Rouge Par. Sch. Bd.	D. L. Lambert	1948	"400-foot"	6- 4	480	460- 480	20	.....	.....	12	1948	35	P	C.
697	....	K. L. Nesom	D. K. Summers	1957	"800-foot"	4	987	957- 987	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	D	....
699	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1959	"1500-foot"	10- 6	1,386	1,254-1,288 1,300-1,386	120	.....	.....	20	6-26-59	42	P	....
702	....	C. P. Manship	D. K. Summers	.....	"400-foot"	3	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	D	....
706	....	John Schaefer	.....	1939	(1)	2	460	440- 460	20	.....	.....	3	5-18-39	31	A	....
708	....	C. E. Martin	D. K. Summers	1937	"400-foot"	1¼	480	470- 480	10	.....	.....	18	5-24-37	21	N	....
712	....	Thornten & Beeson	D. K. Summers	1951	"400-foot"	1½	450	435- 450	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	D,S	....
713	....	Paul Paline	D. K. Summers	1939	"400-foot"	3	520	500- 520	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	D,S	....
					T. 8 S., R. 3 E.											
597	....	V. M. Dykes	Percy Guitreau	.....	"600-foot"	3- 2	980	.....	.....	f13	.....	a+1.60	1-19-59	10	D	C.
598	....	Hoo-Shoo-Too Club	Percy Guitreau	.....	(1)	2	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	P	....
599	....	O. W. McAllister	D. K. Summers	1956	(1)	2	372	.....	15	.....	.....	12	8- -56	20	D	C.
600	....	T. W. Smith	Percy Guitreau	1956	"400-foot"	....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	5- -56	25	D	....
					T. 8 S., R. 2 E.											
204	....	Kleinpeter Dairy	Percy Guitreau	1937	(1)	2	400	360- 400	40	11	1940	a15.10	4- 5-57	20	N	....
205	....	A. B. Hagen	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1914	"1500-foot"	4	1,784	1,760-1,784	24	f30	1940	+34	1940	31	N	....
206	....	A. B. Hagen	Percy Guitreau	.....	"400-foot"	2	675	667- 675	8	.....	.....	a15.24	7-10-40	30	A	....
207	....	A. B. Hagen	Percy Guitreau	1937	(1)	2	372	364- 372	8	.....	.....	18	1940	30	A	....
208	....	Mrs. Camille C. Dixon	Percy Guitreau	1936	"400-foot"	2	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	D,S	....
254	....	L. S. Easterly	D. L. Lambert	1939	"400-foot"	1¼	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4- -39	23	D	....
255	....	R. C. Foreman	.....	1913	(1)	1½	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5- 1-43	31	D,S	....
601	....	Ed Morgan	.....	.....	(1)	....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	N	....
602	....	Mrs. B. Y. Stephens	D. L. Lambert	1941	(1)	....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	D	....
603	....	A. D. Martin	.....	1954	(1)	2	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	D	....
604	....	Masonic Lodge	D. K. Summers	1947	(1)	2½	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	D	....
605	....	Edwin Hoover	Percy Guitreau	1951	"400-foot"	2½	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	D,S	....
606	....	R. G. Broussard	Percy Guitreau	1947	(1)	2- 1½	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	D,S	....
611	....	Kleinpeter Dairy	Percy Guitreau	1954	"400-foot"	6- 4	600	.....	30	.....	.....	a12.46	2-24-59	28	N	....
612	....	The Borden Co.	Percy Guitreau	.....	(1)	4	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	I	....
613	....	The Borden Co.	Percy Guitreau	.....	(1)	3	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	I	....
631A	....	L. U. Jarreau	D. K. Williams	1957	(1)	2	325	315- 325	10	.....	.....	3	7- -56	30	I	....
631B	....	L. U. Jarreau	Percy Guitreau	1958	"600-foot"	2	714	.....	20	.....	.....	17	2-21-57	32	A	C.
633	....	Kleinpeter Dairy	Percy Guitreau	1943	(1)	2	400	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	D	....

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

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Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 7 S., R. 1 E.—Continued											
158	....	Julius Weiler	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1917	"1000-foot"	2½	1,240	1,180-1,240	60	f80	1917	.....	.....	57	A	....
159	....	Louisiana Concrete Prod. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1925	"800-foot"	4	790	730- 790	60	80	1959	40 84	3- -25 3-24-59	57	I	C.
179	....	R. P. LaBlanc	D. K. Summers	1937	"400-foot"	2	478	458- 478	20	.....	.....	18 38	12-10-37 1954	47	N	....
180A	....	H. B. Harelson	D. K. Summers	1937	"400-foot"	....	445	429- 445	16	.....	.....	9	8- -37	49	A	See EB-180B.
180B	....	H. B. Harelson	D. K. Summers	1937	"800-foot"	1½	1,000	980-1,000	20	.....	.....	3 28	11- -37 1950	49	N	....
184	....	W. Phillips	D. K. Summers	1936	"400-foot"	....	432	382- 432	50	.....	.....	16	8- 7-36	47	A	....
188	....	Sam Sharp	D. K. Summers	1938	"400-foot"	2	440	422- 440	18	.....	.....	15	3-28-38	45	A	....
199	....	J. Thomas Estate	D. K. Summers	1938	(1)	....	320	.....	20	.....	.....	15	4-29-38	46	A	....
200	....	J. Thomas Estate	D. K. Summers	1939	(1)	3	236	224- 236	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	N	....
219	....	Mrs. R. W. Aldrich	.....	.....	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,444	1,404-1,444	40	a,f30	1959	a+8.5	4-30-59	30	S	C.
220	....	S. H. Cook	Percy Guitreau	1942	(1)	1½	384	364- 384	20	.....	.....	15	5-27-42	25	N	....
221	....	E. M. Morgan	D. L. Lambert	1940	(1)	2½	368	348- 368	20	10	1942	29	5-27-42	41	I	....
222	....	L. Gates	D. K. Summers	1935	"400-foot"	2½	725	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1- 1-35	42	N	....
223	....	E. M. Morgan	.....	1917	(1)	36	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	a9.14	3-24-59	40	N	....
224	....	A. L. Murphy	D. K. Summers	1936	"400-foot"	2- 1½	638	623- 638	15	.....	.....	27 a30.46	8- -40 9-13-56	36	N	....
226	....	H. C. Leonard	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1927	"1000-foot"	4- 2½	1,275	1,215-1,275	60	f90	1927	+41	1- -27	50	A	....
227	....	Mrs. J. S. Kean	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1917	"1000-foot"	4	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	A	....
265	....	Baton Rouge Country Club	.....	1916	"800-foot"	4- 2½	1,190	1,130-1,190	60	f130	1916	+47 a+14.2	4-22-16 6-12-46	52	D	....
267	....	E. H. Ducote	.....	.....	"400-foot"	2½	490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	A	....
268	....	Enoch Brown	D. K. Summers	1936	"400-foot"	2- 1½	456	440- 456	16	.....	.....	30	1941	42	D	....
269	....	Bowers Concrete Co.	.....	.....	(1)	8	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	a6.30	3-19-59	52	N	....
270	....	B. L. Dodwell	.....	1930	"400-foot"	1½	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	A	....
271	....	C. W. Bond	Owner	1919	"400-foot"	2½	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1943	47	D	....
272	....	Fontenot, Goron, LeJeune	.....	1940	"400-foot"	2½	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1941	45	D	....
273	....	A. K. Innis	.....	1941	"400-foot"	2½	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	D	....
274	....	F. R. Spiller	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1921	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,430	1,370-1,430	60	f100	1921	+45	5-30-21	45	D	....
275	....	E. W. Doughty	.....	1938	"400-foot"	2½	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1938	45	D,S	....
276	....	Clyde Strait	D. K. Summers	1933	"400-foot"	2½	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1933	43	D	....
278	....	R. H. Day Estate	.....	1941	"400-foot"	2½	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	D	....
279	....	Louisiana Hwy. Dept.	Percy Guitreau	.....	"400-foot"	2½	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1942	45	A	....
298	....	Dr. Gerold Joseph	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1918	"1200-foot"	2½	1,383	.....	40	f50	1918	+38 a73.99	7-11-18 6-30-59	46	O	....
299	....	Staring & Kirby	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1920	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,242	1,183-1,242	59	f75	1920	+39 a51.18	6- 5-20 6- 9-59	48	O	....
300	....	S. Scheinuk	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,240	1,180-1,240	60	f80	1926	+26	9-24-26	55	A	....
301	....	Mrs. H. B. Witter	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,281	1,217-1,281	64	f150	1926	+35 a49.50	8-16-26 6- 9-59	56	O	....
325	....	Dr. L. J. Kern	D. K. Summers	1936	"400-foot"	3	577	557- 577	20	.....	.....	32	8- 2-36	40	D	....
326	....	Mrs. W. P. Burden	D. K. Summers	1936	"1200-foot"	1½	1,480	1,450-1,480	30	a,f20	1956	+29	10-20-36	35	D,Ir	C.
327	....	Spedale Estate	D. K. Summers	.....	"1000-foot"	2	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	N	C.
400	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1947	"2000-foot"	6- 4	2,500	2,440-2,500	60	.....	.....	a+41.6	4-15-47	32	N	....
413	Govt. 3	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1946	"1500-foot"	12-10	1,745	1,511-1,530 1,620-1,690 1,701-1,745	133	a870	1958	a55.43	9- 4-58	52	P	H.
445	....	Baton Rouge Country Club	Clemard Drillers	1947	"400-foot"	8- 6	540	460- 540	80	.....	.....	a12.11	1-17-47	52	Ir	....
453	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1947	.....	....	2,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	T	....
495	....	Jesse L. Webb Country Club	Mr. Herrold	1948	"400-foot"	6- 4	540	454- 540	86	100	.....	73	8-24-48	52	A	....
504	Govt. 4	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1949	"1500-foot"	18-14-12-10	1,775	1,510-1,530 1,620-1,690 1,702-1,775	163	a1,180	1959	a60.60	9- 4-58	48	P	H.
510	Lula 17	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1950	"1500-foot"	12-10	1,605	1,525-1,605	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	P	C,H.
573	....	Dolese Concrete Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1955	(1)	6	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 a21.39	3-13-55 5- 1-59	40	I	....
590	....	J. E. Nesom	D. K. Summers	1956	"1200-foot"	3- 2	1,441	1,406-1,441	35	.....	.....	15	6- 7-56	48	D,S	....
618	....	Mrs. H. B. Witter	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1948	"1200-foot"	4	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	D,S	....
621	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"1500-foot"	12- 8	1,490	1,390-1,490	100	.....	.....	a10.42	12- 4-56	33	P	C.
632	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1957	"1500-foot"	18	1,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	P	C.
637	....	Mrs. M. E. McGowan	D. L. Lambert	1951	"400-foot"	4- 2½	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	a9.18	7-17-57	30	D,S	....
638	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1957	"400-foot"	12-10	625	525- 625	100	a250	1958	a14.13	4- 1-58	32	P	C,H.
642	....	Baton Rouge Equip. Co.	D. K. Williams	1957	"400-foot"	....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	A	....
658	Lula 19	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"1500-foot"	18-12	1,604	1,497-1,604	107	a1,000	1958	.....	.....	59	P	H.

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 7 S., R. 1 W.—Continued											
444	Laf. 14	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1946	"2000-foot"	18-12-10	2,253	2,103-2,253	150	a990	1959	a129.70	3-17-59	45	P	C,H.
493	3	Rock Ice Co.	D. K. Summers	1945	"600-foot"	6	704	569- 609 689- 704	55	75	1950	125	9- -50	48	I	C,H.
500	....	Cotton's Holsum Bakery	D. K. Summers	1948	"600-foot"	6	741	695- 741	46	.....	.....	a145.67	10-16-48	57	I	C.
511	4	Rock Ice Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1947	"400-foot"	12-10	336	256- 336	80	600	1947	.....	.....	48	I	....
512	5	Rock Ice Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1947	"400-foot"	12-10	336	256- 336	80	600	1947	.....	.....	48	I	....
554	....	H. L. Phillips	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1953	(1)	6	294	251- 294	43	.....	.....	a30.20	11-19-53	30	D	....
569	....	Ben Downing	D. K. Summers	1954	"1500-foot"	6- 3	2,170	2,130-2,170	40	f80	1954	+44 a+38.4	12-11-54 10- 7-58	23	D	C.
574	....	State-Times	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1951	"400-foot"	12	342	.....	80	750	1955	a18.00	5- 6-55	44	A	....
577	....	Coca Cola Bottling Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1952	"400-foot"	12-10- 6	464	424- 464	40	375	1952	35	9-24-52	41	I	....
583	....	C. M. Neher	.....	1956	(1)	2½- 2	304	294- 304	10	.....	.....	a3.30	4-25-56	25	Ir	C.
586	....	Louisiana State University	D. K. Summers	1956	(2)	16-12	372	310- 372	62	a2,100	1956	a9.45	5-26-56	23	Ir	C,H.
596	....	Wolf's Bakery	D. K. Summers	1950	"800-foot"	6	888	847- 888	41	50	1956	86	1-25-50	58	I	....
607	....	Smith, Grace, Barman	D. K. Summers	1945	"600-foot"	8- 6	687	.....	101	.....	.....	a107.25 a85.56	10-26-56 2-17-59	56	N	....
630	Laf. 15	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"2000-foot"	20-12-10	2,253	2,015-2,065 2,148-2,253	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	P	....
641	....	Louisiana State University	.....	.....	(2)	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a0.85	5-21-57	26	N	....
657	Lula 18	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"1500-foot"	22-18-12	1,618	1,512-1,597 1,603-1,618	100	a1,000	1958	a72.02	9- 4-58	59	P	H.
666	Laf. 1A	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	1892	"600-foot"	8- 6	758	690- 758	68	.....	.....	6	1905	46	A	....
667	Laf. 2A	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	1900	"800-foot"	....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1905	48	A	....
668	Laf. 1	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	1904	"800-foot"	4	840	740- 840	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	A	....
669	Laf. 2	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	1908	"800-foot"	4	900	800- 900	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	A	....
670	Laf. 3	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	1912	"800-foot"	4	870	770- 870	100	390	1923	.....	.....	48	A	....
671	Laf. 7	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	.....	"2000-foot"	12	2,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	A	....
672	Laf. 8	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	.....	"800-foot"	....	897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	A	....
673	Laf. 9	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	.....	"800-foot"	....	898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	A	....
674	4	Kean's Laundry	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1958	"2000-foot"	18- 8	2,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	I	....
					T. 7 S., R. 1 E.											
84	Lula 1	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1927	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,590	1,486-1,590	104	f550	1927	+38 a+5.7	1-28-27 4- 9-45	57	A	....
85A	Lula 6	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"2000-foot"	6- 4	2,128	2,027-2,128	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	A	....
85B	Lula 12	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1937	"2000-foot"	8- 6	2,150	2,045-2,150	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	A	....
86A	Lula 2	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1927	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,609	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	A	....
86B	Lula 10	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1933	"2000-foot"	8- 6	2,186	2,044-2,186	142	.....	.....	a4.40	4- 9-45	59	P	....
88	Lula 9	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"2000-foot"	8- 6- 4	2,142	2,021-2,142	121	.....	.....	a3.30	4- 9-45	57	A	....
89	Lula 3	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1927	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,605	1,505-1,605	100	.....	.....	+40 a+4.3	5- 3-27 4- 9-45	57	A	....
90	Lula 8	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1931	"2000-foot"	8- 6- 4	2,120	2,025-2,120	95	f750	1931	a+0.5 a103.49	4- 6-45 6- 1-59	59	O	....
91A	Lula 4	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	A	....
91B	Lula 13	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1936	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,599	1,516-1,599	83	.....	.....	a+7.4	4- 9-45	58	A	....
92	Lula 11	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1936	"2000-foot"	8- 6	2,224	2,038-2,224	186	.....	.....	a1.90	4- 9-45	52	P	....
93A	Lula 7	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1931	"2000-foot"	18- 8- 6	2,130	2,027-2,130	103	f700	1931	+76	2-27-31	56	A	....
93B	Lula 16	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"2400-foot"	18- 8- 6	2,572	2,457-2,495 2,510-2,572	100	.....	.....	a+1.7 a54.20	10-31-44 6- 1-59	56	O	....
94	Lula 5	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1928	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,595	1,495-1,595	100	a,f390	1940	+16 a81.54	10- -40 6- 1-59	56	O	....
102	....	Dr. Stamant	D. K. Summers	1939	"400-foot"	....	407	387- 407	20	.....	.....	23	1-19-39	45	D	....
117	....	Jesse L. Webb Country Club	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1928	"1200-foot"	8- 6	1,402	1,321-1,402	81	f475	1928	+28 a53.76	6-16-28 6- 9-59	50	O	....
121	....	Oak Grove Dairy	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1920	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,570	1,510-1,570	60	f80	1920	.....	.....	55	A	....
130	....	Henry Jolly	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1920	"1000-foot"	4- 2½	1,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	A	....
133	Lula 15	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1941	"2000-foot" "2400-foot"	14-10- 8	2,553	2,028-2,164 2,482-2,553	207	a1,000	1944	a15.20	10-31-44	57	P	....
144	....	L. R. Williams	D. K. Summers	1936	"400-foot"	2	620	568- 620	52	.....	.....	19	5-27-42	36	N	....
145	....	Fletcher Webb	D. K. Summers	1934	"1200-foot"	2- 1½	1,210	1,190-1,210	20	.....	.....	+25	2- -34	37	A	....
150	Govt. 1	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"2000-foot" "2400-foot"	12-10- 8- 6	2,643	2,069-2,110 2,176-2,276 2,563-2,643	221	a780	1958	a+4.9 a69.30	8-29-44 7-30-58	47	P	....
151	Govt. 2	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"2000-foot" "2400-foot"	12-10- 8	2,658	2,157-2,269 2,570-2,658	200	a705	1958	a+5.6 a65.45	8-29-44 9- 4-58	48	P	....
156	....	Marion Kahn	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1918	"1000-foot"	2½	1,200	1,160-1,200	40	f50	1918	+28	6- 8-18	45	A	....
157	....	Marion Kahn	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"1500-foot"	6- 4	1,552	1,510-1,552	42	f150	1944	+23	8- -44	42	Ir.	C.

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

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Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 7 S., R. 1 W.—Continued											
96	Laf. 12	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1939	"2000-foot"	18-10- 8	2,254	2,068-2,090 2,135-2,178 2,188-2,203 2,217-2,227 2,233-2,254	111	f1,059	1939	+56 a118.09	4- -39 12- 2-58	45	P	H.
97	Laf. 6	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1916	"2000-foot"	12-10- 8	2,063	1,993-2,063	70	f250	1939	+105 +26	1916 6- -39	37	A	....
98	Laf. 10	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"400-foot"	30-20-16-12	328	248- 328	80	2,800	1926	.....	.....	40	N	....
99	Laf. 11	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1932	"400-foot"	30-20-16-12	329	188- 329	141	1,900	1932	.....	.....	39	N	....
100	Laf. 13	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1941	"400-foot"	18-12	338	262- 338	76	2,000	1941	.....	.....	42	N	....
103	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1920	"1500-foot"	6- 4	1,556	1,464-1,556	92	a,f150	1939	+32	6-20-39	60	A	....
107	....	Coca Cola Bottling Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1937	"400-foot"	8- 6	451	411- 451	40	300	1940	.....	.....	34	N	....
108	....	Coca Cola Bottling Co.	.....	1920	"400-foot"	4	± 450	.....	.....	30	1940	.....	.....	35	A	....
109	....	Downtown Investment Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1925	"800-foot"	12-10	890	850- 890	40	1,200	1925	38 a68.16	4-15-25 2-16-59	34	N	....
110	....	Downtown Investment Corp.	.....	.....	"400-foot"	8	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	A	....
111	1	Kean's Laundry	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1917	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,270	1,230-1,270	40	f90	1917	+51	6- 1-17	57	A	....
112	3	Kean's Laundry	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1930	"2000-foot"	8- 6- 4	2,254	2,173-2,254	81	.....	.....	+74 a110.85	1- -30 6-16-59	57	O	....
113	2	Kean's Laundry	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1924	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,241	1,200-1,241	41	f45	1924	+19	11- 8-24	57	A	....
114A	....	Cotton's Bakery	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1928	"600-foot"	4	723	663- 723	60	.....	.....	76	11-27-28	58	A	....
114B	....	Cotton's Bakery	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1939	"800-foot"	4- 2½	982	922- 982	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	A	....
115	....	Standard Motors	Menge Pump & Mach. Co.	1928	"800-foot"	6- 4	856	796- 856	60	125	1928	88 a113.10	9- 4-40 10- 8-56	42	A	....
118	....	Our Lady of the Lake Hosp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1922	"2000-foot"	6- 2½	2,105	2,022-2,105	83	f120	1922	+81	10- 8-40	51	A	....
119	1	Illinois Central RR.	Layne-Central Co.	1939	"800-foot"	10	945	905- 945	40	.....	.....	51	9- 7-39	50	I	....
120	2	Illinois Central RR.	Layne-Central Co.	1939	"800-foot"	10	945	905- 945	40	a360	1945	a87.80 a123.46	1-24-45 4- 6-59	50	I	C.
122	1	City of Baton Rouge	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1925	"600-foot"	12- 8- 6	720	640- 720	80	.....	.....	a89.76	2-16-59	56	N	....
123	2	City of Baton Rouge	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1935	"600-foot"	12- 8	729	649- 729	80	750	1940	52 a102.21	4- -35 6-30-59	52	O	....
124	2	Peoples Ice & Fuel Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1936	"600-foot"	8- 6	605	585- 605	20	400	1936	96 a104.03	8- 6-36 5-17-44	45	A	....
125	1	Peoples Ice & Fuel Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1932	"600-foot"	8- 6	740	659- 740	81	.....	.....	70	8-16-32	45	A	....
126	1	Ice Service Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1933	"600-foot"	8- 6	630	550- 630	80	.....	.....	67 115	5-24-33 8-22-40	48	A	....
127	2	Ice Service Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1940	"400-foot"	10- 8	330	229- 330	101	350	1944	a47.60 a40.80	8-20-56 6- 1-59	48	O	....
128	....	Ice Service Co.	.....	1921	"800-foot"	8- 6	970	840- 883 916- 970	97	.....	.....	a88.38 a99.96	8-22-40 6- 1-59	58	O	....
129	....	Smith, Grace, Barman	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1930	"600-foot"	8- 6	710	645- 710	65	150	1930	88	9- 6-30	56	A	....
131	....	Webre Steel Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1920	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,314	1,261-1,314	53	75	1920	.....	.....	57	A	....
134	....	Community Club	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1919	"2000-foot"	8- 6	2,184	2,106-2,141 2,143-2,184	76	f320	1919	a9.86	10-28-41	55	A	....
143	....	Benny Vernice	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1917	"1200-foot"	4	1,230	1,180-1,230	50	f160	1917	+43	1917	47	A	....
146	....	City Abattoir, Inc.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1916	"1200-foot"	6- 4	1,260	1,200-1,260	60	f220	1916	+33	3-25-16	45	I	....
166	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1944	"1000-foot"	8- 6	1,058	995-1,058	63	400	1945	55	7- -44	60	A	....
228	....	Louisiana State University	.....	1920	(2)	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	N	....
229	....	Louisiana State University	.....	.....	(2)	2½	180	160- 180	20	.....	.....	a+0.7	4-30-43	24	N	....
230	....	Lorette Plantation	.....	.....	(2)	2	± 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3.22	4-17-59	24	N	....
231	....	Lorette Plantation	.....	.....	(2)	2	± 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	a0.20	4-30-43	24	N	....
237	....	Louisiana State University	.....	.....	(2)	2	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	N	....
238	....	Louisiana State University	.....	.....	(2)	2	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	N	....
239	....	Louisiana State University	.....	1910	(2)	4	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1.56	5-20-57	25	N	....
240	....	Louisiana State University	.....	.....	(2)	4	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	a6.44	10- 9-57	23	A	....
241	....	Louisiana State University	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1932	"600-foot"	8- 4	985	.....	.....	a120	1943	+31	1932	37	N	....
280	....	Louisiana State University	.....	1922	"1500-foot"	12- 8	1,955	.....	.....	f300 a,f56	1932 1957	a+19.0	4-10-58	27	A	C,H.
281B	....	Louisiana State University	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1923	(1)	8	323	240- 320	80	320	1939	a18.06	6-30-59	27	O	....
323	....	Mrs. Jones	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1925	"1200-foot"	4	1,316	1,235-1,316	81	.....	.....	a8.54 a101.61	2-16-48 7- 9-54	55	A	....
347	....	Tony Graphia	F. K. McDermott	1935	"400-foot"	2	380	360- 380	20	.....	.....	60	1935	37	A	....
382	....	C. Z. Barnes	F. K. McDermott	1934	(1)	2	260	.....	10	.....	.....	a9.94	2-16-59	25	N	....
390	Laf. 5	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1914	"1200-foot" "2000-foot"	6- 4	2,200	1,350-1,390 2,120-2,200	120	f450	1926	.....	.....	48	A	....
434	3	Peoples Ice & Fuel Co.	D. K. Summers	.....	"600-foot"	8	611	551- 611	60	500	.....	.....	.....	45	N	....

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P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.—Continued											
531	5Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1951	(2)	4	193	103- 193	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	T	H.
532	6Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1951	(2)	4	193	103- 193	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	T	H.
533	7Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1951	(2)	4	193	103- 193	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	T	....
534	31	Gulf States Utilities Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1952	"2800-foot"	12-10- 8	2,808	2,724-2,808	84	f750	1952	+74	10-15-52	50	I	C,H.
535	3	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1952	"1200-foot"	12	1,221	1,121-1,221	100	1,000	1952	11 a133.30	5- -52 5- 2-58	60	I	H.
537	2	Ideal Cement Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1951	"600-foot"	16- 8	600	474- 600	126	1,000	1951	185	1-15-56	58	I	....
538	6	Consolidated Chem. Ind., Inc.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1952	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12	544	272- 298 318- 331 488- 544	95	.....	.....	a165.89	10-16-52	59	I	....
540	13	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1947	"600-foot"	18-10	653	334- 419 595- 653	143	1,460	1952	.....	.....	58	I	....
541	14	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1947	"400-foot" "600-foot"	18-10	642	330- 411 582- 642	141	1,650	1947	.....	.....	58	I	....
543	26	Gulf States Utilities Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1952	"2000-foot"	18-12-10	2,083	1,898-2,083	185	1,360	1952	60	12- 5-52	63	I	....
544	3	Kaiser Alum. & Chem. Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1953	"2000-foot"	16-13-11	1,953	1,827-1,953	126	1,400	1958	35	2- 2-53	57	I	....
545	....	Consolidated Chem. Ind., Inc.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1952	"600-foot"	....	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	T	....
546	5	Consolidated Chem. Ind., Inc.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1952	"600-foot"	12- 9	585	515- 585	70	1,000	1953	a191.40	11- 3-53	59	I	....
547	3	Consolidated Chem. Ind., Inc.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1952	"600-foot"	12- 9	611	488- 544 562- 611	105	1,000	1953	188	11- 3-53	55	I	C,H.
548	32	Gulf States Utilities Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1953	"2800-foot"	20-12- 8	2,880	2,748-2,880	132	1,800	1953	+80	6-12-53	52	I	....
549	22	Gulf States Utilities Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1953	"2000-foot"	18-12	2,079	1,859-2,079	220	1,525	1953	23	5- 8-53	52	I	....
550	21	Gulf States Utilities Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1953	"2000-foot"	18-12-10	2,102	1,937-2,102	165	1,440	1954	77	3-24-54	68	I	Tested 2,900 ft.
553	27	Gulf States Utilities Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1953	"2000-foot"	20-12-10	2,186	2,092-2,186	94	1,260	1953	80	10-12-53	46	I	....
555	25	Gulf States Utilities Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1954	"2000-foot"	18-12	2,142	1,826-2,142	216	1,360	1954	83	1-20-54	67	I	....
556	60	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1953	(2)	20-16	180	100- 180	80	2,000	1953	33	9-28-53	50	I	....
557	61	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1953	"1200-foot"	18-12	1,250	1,160-1,250	90	1,400	1953	59	11-13-53	57	I	H.
559	1	U. S. Rubber Co.	D. K. Summers	1953	"400-foot"	8	440	365- 440	75	625	1953	191	6-25-53	63	I	....
560	34	Gulf States Utilities Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1954	"2800-foot"	20-12- 8	2,770	2,725-2,770	45	1,550	1954	+46	6-11-54	65	I	....
561	1	Foster Grant Co., Inc.	D. K. Summers	1953	"1500-foot"	10- 8- 6	1,360	1,290-1,360	70	626	1953	19	9-23-53	71	I	C.
562	3	General Chem. Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1954	"1200-foot"	12-10	1,296	1,216-1,296	80	650	1958	a104.14	9- 6-56	56	I	H.
567	2	U. S. Rubber Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1954	"1200-foot"	12-10	1,245	1,115-1,245	130	1,125	1954	86	12-15-54	63	I	H.
570	2	Plantation Pipeline Co.	D. K. Summers	1954	"1500-foot"	8	1,285	1,235-1,285	50	a330	1954	a38.20	12-22-54	71	I	H.
572	2	Foster Grant Co., Inc.	D. K. Summers	1955	"2400-foot"	12-10	2,511	2,401-2,421 2,451-2,511	80	a,f1,470	1955	a+46.7 a+40.9	3- 9-55 4-10-58	71	I	C,H.
576	62	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1954	"1200-foot"	18-12	1,270	1,170-1,270	100	1,050	1954	a73.75	10-25-54	61	I	H.
580	63	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1955	"1200-foot"	18-12-10	1,242	1,182-1,242	60	1,200	1955	115	12- 9-55	65	I	H.
587	64	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"2000-foot"	18-12	2,110	1,990-2,110	120	1,800	1957	109	11-18-57	67	I	H.
616	4	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"1200-foot"	12-10	1,229	1,114-1,229	115	a785	1958	a136.80	10-31-56	52	I	H.
617	..	East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority	C. M. Journey	1941	"1200-foot"	8- 6	1,170	1,120-1,170	50	.....	.....	a100.42	11-13-56	57	P	....
628	Scott's Bluff 1	U. S. Rubber Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1957	"2800-foot"	12-10	2,575	2,490-2,575	85	1,150	1957	+30	1957	70	I	....
649	65	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1957	"1200-foot"	18-12	1,250	1,110-1,250	140	1,722	1957	146	10-16-57	62	I	....
650A	66	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1957	"1200-foot"	18-12	1,280	1,170-1,280	110	a1,008	1957	a150.10	12- 5-57	70	A	H.
650B	66	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1958	"2000-foot"	....	2,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	I	....
655	....	Greater Baton Rouge Port Commission	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1958	"1500-foot"	12	1,341	1,221-1,341	120	.....	.....	a16.94	8-28-58	50	I	....
656	5	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1958	"2000-foot"	12	2,032	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	I	....
682	2	Schuylkill Products Co.	D. K. Summers	1947	"1700-foot"	6- 4	1,700	.....	.....	200	1955	16 53	1- -47 9- 6-55	61	I	....
683	....	Woody's Sports Center	Hammond Well Drilling, Inc.	1959	"400-foot"	4- 2½	350	330- 350	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	I	....
686	....	Air Reduction Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1959	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,346	1,206-1,226 1,326-1,346	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	I	....
688	1	Plantation Pipeline Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1941	"1500-foot"	....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	a50.91	4- 7-59	69	I	....
					T. 7 S., R. 1 W.											
83	....	Gulf States Utilities Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1916	"1500-foot" "1700-foot"	8- 4- 2½	1,821	.....	140	.....	.....	a6.74	12-21-43	54	A	....
87	Lula 14	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"1500-foot"	18-10- 8	1,617	1,531-1,617	86	1,000	1944	a1.00	10-31-44	59	A	....
95	Laf. 4	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1914	"2000-foot"	4- 2½	2,185	2,125-2,185	60	f330	1926	a13.69	8- 6-43	39	A	....

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.—Continued											
372B	2	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1957	"2000-foot"	12- 8	2,000	1,900-2,000	100	a1,375	1957	a97.44	12-13-57	52	I	H.
395	1	General Chem. Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1945	"800-foot"	12- 8	1,001	911-1,001	90	690	1945	60 a140.54	4-21-45 10- 6-59	53	I	H.
397	12	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1946	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	662	330- 360 380- 420 602- 662	130	990	1951	a184.50	9-21-45	58	I	....
398	48	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1945	"800-foot" "1000-foot" "1200-foot"	12-10	1,285	895- 940 990-1,020 1,225-1,285	145	1,400	1952	.....	.....	67	I	....
403	59	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1952	"1200-foot"	18-12	1,270	1,118-1,270	152	a705	1958	28	1-15-53	64	I	C,H.
442	49	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1946	"400-foot"	18-12	425	310- 425	115	1,140	1947	147	1946	68	I	....
448	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1945	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,610	.....	60	.....	.....	+4 15	9- -45 5- 7-47	56	A	....
450	2-A	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1946	"1200-foot"	8	1,239	1,159-1,239	80	250	1946	10	5-24-46	62	I	....
454	4	Consolidated Chem. Ind., Inc.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1947	"2400-foot"	10- 6	2,301	2,221-2,301	80	600	1947	a32.06	6-13-47	60	I	....
456	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1947	"2000-foot"	....	1,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	P	....
458	50	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1947	"400-foot"	18-12	405	343- 405	62	970	1947	190	8-20-47	67	A	H.
463	51	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1947	"400-foot"	18-12	421	339- 421	82	1,000	1947	.....	.....	67	A	H.
466	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1948	"2000-foot"	8- 6- 4	1,960	1,880-1,960	80	.....	.....	a105.76	8-28-58	64	A	....
467	2	General Chem. Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1948	"800-foot"	12-10	1,021	968-1,021	53	950	1949	a101.98 a148.66	3- 2-48 9-11-56	53	I	H.
473	52	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1948	"600-foot"	12	692	492- 692	200	a1,260	1948	.....	.....	61	I	H.
475	1	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	T	....
476	2	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	8	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	T	....
477	3	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	T	....
478	4	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	T	....
479	5	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	8	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	T	....
480	6	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	T	....
481	7	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	T	....
482	8	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	T	....
483	Test	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	12-10	135	.....	22	a830	1948	.....	.....	35	T	....
484	N-1	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	T	....
485	S-1	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	T	....
486	S-2	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	T	....
487	W-1	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	T	....
488	W-2	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	T	....
489	W-3	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Ranney Supplies	1948	(2)	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	T	....
490	53	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1948	"600-foot"	12	690	545- 690	145	a1,180	1952	.....	.....	62	I	H.
491	Maryland 3	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1948	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	I	....
492	....	Smith Bryant	D.K. Summers	1948	"400-foot"	4	378	358- 378	20	.....	.....	a137.52	3- 6-50	61	N	....
496	23	Gulf States Utilities Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1948	"2000-foot"	13- 8- 7	2,091	1,950-2,091	141	870	1948	45	10-27-48	67	I	....
499	54	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1948	"400-foot"	18-12	430	330- 430	100	a820	1952	.....	.....	65	T	....
501	55	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1949	(2)	36-20-16	183	103- 183	80	3,750	1949	46	7- -49	30	I	H.
505	56	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1950	"400-foot"	20-12	431	333- 431	98	a500	1953	a204.12	7-10-53	63	I	....
506	57	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1950	"400-foot"	20-12	439	355- 439	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	I	H.
509	....	Export Drum Co., Inc.	D. K. Summers	1950	"600-foot"	4	600	560- 600	40	.....	.....	90	4- -50	65	I	....
517	4	La. Dept. of Education	D. K. Summers	1951	"2800-foot"	12- 8	2,590	2,510-2,590	80	a,f934	1951	a+58.9 a+38.9	4-23-51 6- 4-59	67	P,O	C.
518	1	Ideal Cement Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1951	"600-foot"	16- 8	550	466- 550	84	a1,220	1951	176	7-11-51	57	I	....
519	....	East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,356	1,318-1,356	38	.....	.....	33 a55.83	7- 6-43 4- 6-59	67	P	....
522	11	Gulf States Utilities Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1948	"800-foot" "1000-foot" "1200-foot"	18- 8	1,190	864- 885 999-1,030 1,149-1,190	93	820	1948	20	12-22-48	67	I	....
525	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	.....	"1500-foot"	....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	A	....
526	1Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1951	(2)	4	220	205- 220	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	T	H.
527	2Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1951	(2)	4	220	205- 220	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	T	....
528	3Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1951	(2)	4	194	179- 194	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	T	....
529	4Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1951	(2)	4	187	172- 187	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	T	H.
530	58	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1951	(2)	20-16	193	103- 193	90	2,000	1952	15	5- -52	45	I	H.

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

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Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

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Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns), "f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.—Continued											
167	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"1200-foot"	8- 6	1,196	1,130-1,196	66	550	1943	+2	11- -43	61	A	---
168	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,496	1,416-1,496	80	f275	1943	+14	3- -43	56	P	....
										a350	1958	a7.00	1-31-48			
170	1	City of Baton Rouge	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1941	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,385	1,283-1,385	102	250	1941	+22	8- -41	56	P	....
												a39.90	5- 5-58			
171	2	City of Baton Rouge	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1941	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,382	1,281-1,382	101	345	1941	+19	8- -41	60	P	....
												33	1954			
288	....	City of Baton Rouge	F. K. McDermott	1941	"400-foot"	3	302	.....	18	10	1941	78	4- 2-41	61	N	....
289	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1919	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,404	1,344-1,404	60	f100	1919	+49	1-14-19	64	A	....
												a27.23	9- 9-53			
291	....	United Gas Pipe Line Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1927	"1200-foot"	8- 6	1,205	1,145-1,205	60	f80	1940	+20	1927	62	I	....
												a128.93	4- 9-59			
292	....	United Gas Pipe Line Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1935	"1200-foot"	6	1,200	1,140-1,200	60	f100	1940	+15	11-29-35	62	N	....
												a128.40	4- 9-59			
293	1	Consolidated Chem. Ind., Inc.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1925	"600-foot"	24-16- 8	600	540- 600	60	.....	.....	71	12-16-25	59	O	....
												a168.09	6- 8-59			
294	2	Consolidated Chem. Ind., Inc.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1942	"2400-foot"	10- 6	2,278	2,207-2,278	71	f400	1942	+58	9-15-42	58	I	C.
295	....	Mengel Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1933	"1200-foot"	8- 6	1,334	1,119-1,179	103	f225	1933	+11	9- -33	67	O	....
					"1500-foot"			1,230-1,250				a112.86	6- 8-59			
								1,312-1,334								
296	....	Mengel Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1924	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,401	1,340-1,401	61	.....	.....	+29	9- -24	67	N	....
												a31.04	10-16-52			
297	....	Louisiana Hwy. Dept.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1937	"2000-foot"	4	1,940	.....	.....	f150	1937	+40	1937	61	O	....
												a103.28	6- 8-59			
310	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,321	1,281-1,321	40	f125	1926	+36	7-21-26	68	A	....
311	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,498	1,436-1,498	62	f110	1926	+36	10-30-26	64	A	....
313	....	E. Baton Rouge Parish	D. K. Summers	1940	"400-foot"	3	390	380- 390	10	.....	.....	65	2-11-40	67	P	....
350	39	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1942	"400-foot"	18-10	438	340- 438	98	1,000	1942	172	7-13-42	60	I	....
												225	8- 3-51			
351	40	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1942	"2400-foot"	12-10	2,434	2,358-2,434	76	f770	1942	+40	9- 3-42	60	I	....
										1,100	1952					
352	41	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"2400-foot"	12-10	2,413	2,323-2,413	90	a990	1952	.....	.....	60	I	....
353	42	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"2400-foot"	12-10	2,395	2,315-2,395	80	1,000	1943	.....	.....	55	I	....
354	43	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1943	"400-foot"	18-12	413	316- 413	97	1,000	1943	162	6-14-43	67	I	....
355	44	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1943	"400-foot"	18-12	438	342- 438	96	1,300	1943	216	10-19-43	66	I	....
356	45	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1943	"400-foot"	18-12	441	340- 441	101	1,522	1943	226	9-22-43	67	I	H.
357	46	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1944	"400-foot"	18-12	430	321- 430	109	1,300	1944	.....	.....	66	A	C.
358	Maryland 2	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1941	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,300	1,220-1,300	80	.....	.....	+17	3-31-41	65	A	....
												a+2.0	10- 6-44			
359	19	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"600-foot"	12- 9	653	573- 653	80	430	1954	a208.00	8-15-56	62	I	H.
360	20	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"400-foot"	12	426	223- 426	203	1,060	1951	171	5-16-51	64	I	H.
361	21	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1943	"400-foot"	12- 9	665	264- 411	250	1,115	1952	121	3-28-52	62	I	....
					"600-foot"			562- 665								
362	22	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1944	"400-foot"	16-12	404	.....	103	790	1951	200	12-25-51	60	N	H.
363	5	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1941	"800-foot"	12- 9	1,226	811- 897	174	1,070	1952	50	4-18-52	50	I	....
					"1200-foot"			1,137-1,226								
364	9	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1941	"400-foot"	12-10	657	290- 388	195	1,140	1951	180	12-11-41	37	I	....
					"600-foot"			560- 657								
365	10	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1942	"400-foot"	18- 8	624	305- 407	211	1,620	1951	167	6-22-44	38	I	....
					"600-foot"			515- 624								
366	11	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1942	"400-foot"	18- 8	659	334- 419	185	1,460	1951	167	7- 7-42	36	I	....
					"600-foot"			559- 659								
367	22	Gulf States Utilities Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1942	"2000-foot"	12- 8	2,061	1,961-2,061	100	750	1942	5	6-16-42	67	I	C.
369	2	Kaiser Alum. & Chem. Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1943	"2400-foot"	12- 8	2,340	2,290-2,340	50	1,100	1943	25	5-15-44	53	I	....
370	1	Kaiser Alum. & Chem. Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1942	"2400-foot"	12- 8	2,317	2,252-2,317	65	1,040	1942	25	5-15-44	56	I	....
												77	4-18-59			
371A	1	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1943	"2400-foot"	12- 8	2,352	2,302-2,352	50	1,000	1943	.....	.....	52	A	....
371B	1	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1958	"1500-foot"	8	1,470	1,398-1,470	72	a1,210	1958	a38.56	5- 2-58	52	I	H.
372A	2	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1943	"2400-foot"	12- 8	2,352	2,302-2,352	50	1,000	1943	+18	2-20-43	52	A	....

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.—Continued											
61	7	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1939	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	659	282- 328 348- 390 529- 659	217	1,290	1959	112 170	4-18-52 5-20-59	60	I	----
62	8	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1939	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	657	295- 315 322- 405 574- 657	185	750	1959	163	4- 4-52	59	I	----
63	9	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1939	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	643	279- 395 514- 643	245	950	1959	135 169	4-18-52 5-20-59	60	I	----
64	10	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1939	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	665	278- 411 588- 665	210	610	1959	140 175	4-18-52 5-20-59	60	I	----
65	11	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1939	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	661	278- 411 584- 661	210	720	1959	175	5-20-59	65	I	----
66	12	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1939	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	656	267- 289 298- 384 504- 656	259	770	1959	143	3-14-52	65	I	----
67	13	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1940	"2000-foot"	12	2,037	1,967-2,037	70	940	1959	146	4-29-59	65	I	----
68	14	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1940	"1700-foot"	12	1,817	1,684-1,817	133	1,000	1959	66 90	1-14-53 1- 7-59	66	I	C,H.
69	15	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1940	"1700-foot" "2000-foot"	12- 9	2,141	1,686-1,802 1,932-2,141	325	960	1959	53 148	4-28-52 5-20-59	66	I	----
70	16	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1940	"2000-foot"	12	2,075	1,912-2,075	163	885	1959	160	5-20-59	66	I	H.
71	17	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1940	"2000-foot"	12- 9	2,132	1,934-2,062 2,090-2,132	170	950	1959	56.30 160	1-16-53 5-20-59	68	I	H.
72	18	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1940	"2000-foot"	12- 9	2,126	1,910-2,056 2,085-2,126	187	1,300	1959	.....	.....	66	I	H.
73	1-F	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1934	"1700-foot"	8- 6	1,825	1,725-1,825	100	850	1954	+51 100	9-19-34 10- -45	62	A	----
74	1-P	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1935	"400-foot"	12-10	386	306- 326 340- 386	66	1,000	1935	90	2-22-35	62	A	----
75	2-P	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1935	"400-foot"	12-10	414	334- 414	80	1,000	1935	90	1-29-35	64	A	----
76	3-P	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1935	"400-foot"	12	400	310- 350 360- 400	80	1,000	1935	55	2-22-35	58	A	----
77	4-P	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1936	"600-foot"	12	570	469- 570	101	800	1936	80 a169.50	5- -36 8-20-56	62	A	----
78	5-P	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1936	"400-foot"	12- 9	423	332- 423	91	700	1936	a240.19 a172.14	8-19-53 6- 8-59	64	O	H.
79	6-P	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1937	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	664	310- 345 385- 425 554- 664	185	1,000	1944	.....	.....	58	A	----
80	7-P	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1940	"400-foot"	16-10	413	313- 413	100	1,500	1950	220	7- 1-48	58	A	----
81	8-P	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1938	"400-foot"	16-10	436	336- 436	100	460	1951	88 242	5-25-37 7-14-48	58	A	----
82	1	Gulf States Utilities Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1930	"2000-foot"	8- 6	2,056	1,972-2,056	84	f650	1930	+62 +34	2- 5-30 11- 2-40	67	N	----
101	----	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1919	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,502	1,440-1,502	62	f80	1939	+29 a+10.3	6-22-39 4- 9-45	60	A	----
104	----	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	±1,400	.....	.....	f80	1939	.....	.....	63	A	----
106	----	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1920	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,472	1,412-1,472	60	f80	1920	.....	.....	55	A	----
116	----	Istrouma Laundry	D. K. Summers	1937	"2000-foot"	4	2,160	2,120-2,160	40	.....	.....	+55 a119.51	10-16-37 4- 2-59	63	N	----
132	1	Schuylkill Products Co.	D. K. Summers	1940	"2000-foot"	3	1,972	.....	20	.....	.....	+35	3-28-40	61	A	----
148	----	W. W. Munson	D. K. Summers	1935	"1500-foot"	2	1,349	1,321-1,349	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	D,S	----
152	----	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1919	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,530	1,465-1,530	65	f100	1919	+46	1919	52	A	----
155	47	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1944	"400-foot"	18-12	412	311- 412	101	944	1952	.....	.....	64	I	C.
160	----	State of Louisiana	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1921	"1000-foot"	4	1,010	970-1,010	40	f80	1921	+28 a39.02	7- -21 10- 8-53	66	A	----
161	1	La. Dept. of Education	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1914	"1000-foot"	4	985	945- 985	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	A	----
162	2	La. Dept. of Education	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1922	"1000-foot"	4	975	935- 975	40	f50	1922	.....	.....	65	A	----
163	3	La. Dept. of Education	W. M. Eberhert & Son	1939	"1000-foot"	8- 6	975	945- 975	30	f125	1939	+8	12-12-39	65	N	C.

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.—Continued											
30	30	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	A	....
31	31	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1930	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	696	340- 460 516- 696	300	1,130	1930	150	8-26-30	65	A	....
32	32	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1936	"400-foot"	12- 8	428	328- 428	100	1,780	1936	a228.24	7-15-44	69	A	....
33	33	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1938	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	676	308- 330 354- 433 549- 676	228	1,100	1952	150	7-28-38	64	I	....
34	34	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1938	"400-foot"	12- 8	450	324- 450	126	1,100	1952	138	6- 3-38	60	I	....
35	35	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1940	"400-foot" "600-foot"	16-12-10	715	342- 412 484- 570 582- 715	289	1,000	1941	a151.50	3-10-41	67	A	....
36	36	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1940	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	705	333- 417 489- 705	300	1,295	1952	158	12- 8-40	67	I	....
37	37	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1941	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	673	266- 420 513- 673	314	950	1952	109	2-17-41	62	I	....
38	38	Esso Standard Oil Co.	Layne-Louisiana Co.	1941	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	666	290- 433 503- 666	306	1,000	1941	104	5-21-41	64	A	....
39	39	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1913	"1200-foot" "1500-foot"	8	1,575	1,112-1,150 1,481-1,575	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	A	....
40	....	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1915	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,287	.....	40	.....	.....	+42	1915	74	A	....
41	1-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	A	....
42	2-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1909	"400-foot"	12	402	342- 402	60	500	1940	a26.15	10- 4-40	36	A	....
43	3-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1909	"400-foot" "600-foot"	10	678	340- 400 557- 578 599- 678	160	1,000	1909	.....	.....	37	A	....
44	4-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1909	"400-foot"	10	405	320- 405	85	750	1909	.....	.....	34	A	....
45	5-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1910	"600-foot"	10	665	560- 665	105	1,200	1910	9	5- 8-10	28	A	....
46	6-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1910	"400-foot"	10	407	309- 407	98	1,500	1910	.....	.....	30	A	....
47	7-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1910	"600-foot" "800-foot"	10- 8	904	603- 685 824- 904	162	1,090	1910	.....	.....	28	A	....
48	8-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1910	"400-foot"	10- 8	424	316- 424	108	1,500	1910	.....	.....	29	A	....
49	9-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1910	"600-foot"	10- 8	690	557- 690	133	990	1910	.....	.....	29	A	....
50	10-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1911	"600-foot" "800-foot"	10- 8	880	570- 675 794- 880	191	900	1911	.....	.....	28	A	....
51	11-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1911	"600-foot" "800-foot"	10- 8	886	538- 667 824- 886	191	1,002	1911	75	3- -28	29	A	....
52	12-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1911	"600-foot" "800-foot"	10- 8	880	573- 715 818- 880	204	1,007	1911	.....	.....	34	A	....
53	13-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1915	"400-foot"	10	404	.....	104	1,500	1915	81	9-22-15	30	A	....
54	14-B	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1915	"400-foot" "600-foot"	10- 8	676	278- 390 588- 676	200	.....	.....	16	10-27-15	30	A	....
55	1	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1937	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	660	226- 291 313- 407 598- 660	221	860	1959	191 172	2-14-51 5-20-59	70	I	....
56	2	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1937	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	687	305- 329 341- 429 496- 511 529- 539 561- 603 624- 687	242	.....	.....	180 226	2-22-52 8- 8-56	69	A	....
57	3	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1937	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	665	230- 275 320- 416 602- 665	204	1,000	1959	196 175	4-18-52 5-20-59	65	I	....
58	4	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1937	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12- 9	666	232- 274 304- 327 334- 355 378- 421 589- 666	206	670	1959	141 168	1-25-52 5-20-59	63	I	....
59	5	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"400-foot" "600-foot" "800-foot" "1200-foot"	12-10	1,193	290- 344 356- 420 585- 608 816- 874 1,102-1,193	290	990	1959	124	5-20-59	60	I	....
60	6	Ethyl Corp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1939	"600-foot"	10- 9	644	541- 644	103	720	1959	218 a153.50	9- 5-51 8-15-56	63	I	C.

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.—Continued											
652	....	E. Baton Rouge Parish	.....	1946	"1500-foot"	4	1,345	1,264-1,345	81	.....	.....	a45.42 a57.51	5-29-58 6-30-59	68	O	....
653	Bankston 2	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1954	"1200-foot"	18-12-10	1,153	1,030-1,153	123	a1,080	1958	.....	.....	58	P	C.
654	Bankston 3	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	.....	"2400-foot"	18-12-10	2,382	2,270-2,382	112	a915	1958	a44.58	9-30-58	58	P	H.
687	....	Dept. of Public Works	Acme Wellpoint Corp.	1959	(1)	1½	28	25.5- 28	2.5	.....	.....	12	4- -59	62	A	C.
692	....	D. D. Smith	D. K. Summers	1937	"400-foot"	....	436	.....	16	.....	.....	3	6- 1-37	56	N	....
696	....	Pasadena Water Service	D. K. Summers	1954	"2000-foot"	8- 4	2,012	.....	40	.....	.....	+7	11-26-54	50	P	....
700	....	Capital Water Co.	D. K. Summers	1959	"2800-foot"	10- 6	2,553	.....	50	a,f900	1959	.....	.....	62	P	....
701	....	Capital Water Co.	D. K. Summers	.....	"2800-foot"	6	2,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	P	....
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.											
1	1	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1915	"400-foot"	6	450	390- 450	60	550	1915	42	1915	65	A	....
2	2	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1914	"400-foot"	10	444	344- 444	100	1,600	1914	44	3- -14	66	A	....
3	3	Esso Standard Oil Co.	.....	1914	"400-foot"	10	427	347- 427	80	.....	.....	44	5- 2-14	66	A	....
4	4	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1924	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	692	337- 438 532- 692	261	1,518	1924	59 a179.00	6-27-24 6- -52	67	A	....
5	5	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1924	"400-foot" "600-foot"	26-12-10	697	335- 436 536- 697	262	1,652	1924	77	8-12-24	63	A	....
6	6	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1924	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	701	335- 436 541- 701	261	1,460	1924	76	10-18-24	66	A	....
7	7	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1924	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	688	338- 438 528- 688	260	1,541	1924	67	12- 1-24	63	A	....
8	8	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1925	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	695	345- 445 526- 695	269	1,592	1925	64	1-31-25	70	A	....
9	9	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1925	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	690	340- 440 530- 690	260	1,592	1925	69	5-27-25	70	A	....
10	10	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1925	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	704	340- 440 543- 704	261	1,592	1925	85	7- 8-25	70	A	....
11	11	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1925	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	720	322- 422 560- 720	260	1,592	1925	83	12- 2-25	66	A	....
12	12	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	698	313- 414 538- 698	261	1,652	1926	67	1-12-26	64	A	....
13	13	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	683	332- 437 521- 683	267	1,050	1943	62	2-23-26	63	A	....
14	14	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	697	325- 430 528- 697	274	1,592	1926	76	4- 8-26	67	A	....
15	15	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1927	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	679	320- 420 511- 679	268	1,400	1927	110 a160.24	8- 8-27 6- 8-59	67	A	....
16	16	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1927	"1200-foot" "1500-foot"	8- 6	1,567	1,202-1,263 1,485-1,567	143	f500	1927	+25	9- 4-27	65	A	....
17	17	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1928	"1200-foot" "1500-foot"	8- 6	1,554	1,192-1,270 1,492-1,554	140	f421	1928	+15	1- 6-28	63	A	....
18	18	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1928	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	671	324- 424 511- 671	260	1,522	1928	75	3- 1-28	71	A	....
19	19	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1928	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	668	244- 344 507- 668	261	1,592	1928	72	4- 3-28	67	A	....
20	20	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1928	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	665	334- 434 503- 665	262	1,490	1928	71 a155.00	5- 9-28 4- -53	67	A	....
21	21	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	686	304- 424 505- 686	301	792	1938	91	4-17-29	61	A	....
22	22	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	697	320- 440 536- 697	281	1,555	1929	84 a136.53	5-14-29 3-17-45	62	A	....
23	23	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	679	304- 424 497- 679	302	1,592	1929	83	6-20-29	62	A	....
24	24	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12	675	325- 445 514- 675	281	1,170	1940	98	3- 5-29	65	A	....
25	25	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	684	328- 448 512- 684	292	1,460	1929	91	4-24-29	67	A	....
26	26	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	688	314- 434 507- 688	301	1,300	1938	79	5-30-29	65	A	....
27	27	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	"400-foot" "600-foot"	12-10	686	330- 430 526- 686	260	948	1929	133	7-19-29	65	A	....
28	28	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	"1200-foot" "1500-foot"	8- 6	1,600	1,201-1,280 1,500-1,600	179	f185	1929	+11 a73.87	8-16-29 11-14-54	66	A	....
29	29	Esso Standard Oil Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1929	"1200-foot" "1500-foot"	8- 6	1,640	1,152-1,287 1,594-1,640	181	f198	1929	+9	10-21-29	69	A	....

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 6 S., R. 1 E.—Continued											
176	....	T. E. Babin	W. C. Newberry	1944	"400-foot"	....	336	319- 336	17	.....	.....	94	1944	68	A	....
178	....	J. W. Parker	D. K. Summers	1937	"1500-foot"	....	1,287	1,267-1,287	20	.....	.....	+47	1937	60	D	....
305	....	I. M. Lee	D. K. Summers	1940	"1200-foot"	2½	1,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	a+16.2	10-23-43	55	A	....
306	....	H. Andrews	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,168	1,103-1,168	65	f70	1926	+30	5- 5-26	50	D,S	....
307	....	H. Andrews	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"1200-foot"	4	1,161	1,100-1,161	61	.....	.....	+45	2-23-26	45	N	....
												a47.16	5-12-59			
308	....	Lewis Gottlieb	.....	1915	"1200-foot"	4- 2½	1,170	1,130-1,170	40	.....	.....	+45	1915	52	N	....
												a68.60	3- 2-59			
312	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1925	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,370	1,310-1,370	60	f90	1925	+35	2-20-25	52	A	....
												a25.04	2- 6-53			
315	....	E. J. Morgan	D. K. Summers	1938	"2000-foot"	3	1,960	1,920-1,960	40	.....	.....	+29	8- -42	64	A	....
												a43.09	6-26-56			
318	....	Tom Morgan	D. K. Summers	1939	"1500-foot"	2½- 2	1,270	1,245-1,270	25	.....	.....	+39	3-16-39	58	D,S	....
												a28.66	5- 5-59			
319	....	W. H. Carpenter	D. K. Summers	1941	"1500-foot"	2½	1,390	1,370-1,390	20	.....	.....	+20	6- -43	60	D	....
328	....	W. F. Pratt	D. K. Summers	1939	"1500-foot"	2	1,340	1,320-1,340	20	.....	.....	+32	2- 7-39	54	D	....
335	....	Babin, Bogan & Gibbs	D. K. Summers	1937	"1500-foot"	....	1,205	1,185-1,205	20	.....	.....	+40	9-28-37	69	D	....
342	....	W. J. Brumfield	D. K. Summers	1937	"1200-foot"	2	1,140	1,120-1,140	20	.....	.....	+28	7-19-37	60	D	....
343	....	J. L. McAdams	D. K. Summers	1937	"1200-foot"	2	1,120	1,100-1,120	20	.....	.....	+22	7-13-37	63	N	....
												a92.10	4- 8-59			
344	....	L. R. Babin	Percy Guitreau	1942	"400-foot"	2½- 2	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	1942	68	A	....
348	2	Magnolia State Nursery	D. K. Summers	1939	"1500-foot"	3- 2½	1,430	1,390-1,430	40	.....	.....	+32	1- 2-39	55	D,Ir	....
												+3	1948			
349	1	Magnolia State Nursery	D. K. Summers	1935	"1200-foot"	2½	1,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	+25	1935	55	N	....
												a1.37	8-29-56			
373	....	Edgar Allen	D. K. Summers	1941	"1500-foot"	2	1,370	1,350-1,370	20	.....	.....	+25	9-15-39	68	D	....
												a5.68	11- 6-47			
374	....	Capital Water Co.	.....	1910	"1500-foot"	4	1,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	a21.80	7- 8-49	63	N	....
												a60.10	4- 8-59			
376	....	A. B. Parker	.....	1944	"600-foot"	1¼	660	620- 660	40	.....	.....	a49.30	10-29-45	58	A	....
378	....	Owen Day	D. K. Summers	1953	"2800-foot"	4	2,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	+85	3- 6-53	52	D	C.
												a+55.2	4-21-59			
381	....	Percy Keowan	D. K. Summers	1935	"1500-foot"	2- 1½	1,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	+37	10- 5-35	60	D	....
388	....	O. I. Rogillio	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1926	"1500-foot"	4	1,451	1,370-1,451	81	f110	1927	.....	.....	60	A	....
389	....	O. I. Rogillio	Percy Guitreau	1943	"400-foot"	3	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	1943	63	S	....
391	....	L. H. Cohn	D. K. Summers	1936	"1200-foot"	2½	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	N	....
392	....	U.S. Air Force	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1942	"1500-foot"	6	1,464	.....	80	300	1942	+21	9- 6-42	50	P	C.
399	....	J. H. Turner	W. C. Newberry	1944	"400-foot"	3- 2	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	1956	65	D,Ir	....
420	....	R. T. Penny	W. C. Newberry	1945	"400-foot"	2	292	274- 292	18	.....	.....	65	1951	60	S	....
421	....	Sugarfield Oil Co.	W. C. Newberry	1946	"400-foot"	4	392	360- 392	32	.....	.....	31	4-13-46	55	A	....
423	....	Alva Allen	W. C. Newberry	.....	"400-foot"	1½	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	D	....
443	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1946	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,462	1,402-1,462	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	A	....
447	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1946	"1500-foot"	10- 6	1,626	1,473-1,626	.....	.....	.....	+2	9-14-47	61	A	....
455	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1947	"1200-foot"	8- 6- 4	1,165	963-1,165	.....	a120	1947	a8.65	8-10-47	62	A	....
459	....	Mrs. A. C. Hernandez	Clemard Drillers	1948	"400-foot"	3- 2	392	372- 392	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	N	....
461	....	J. L. Granberry	Clemard Drillers	1947	"400-foot"	4	330	310- 330	20	.....	.....	a75.25	11- 7-47	65	O	....
						2½						a73.25	6-23-59			
462	....	Jennings Auction Barn	Clemard Drillers	1947	"400-foot"	4	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	a97.68	11- 6-47	56	A	....
503	....	J. C. Ainsworth	Percy Guitreau	1949	"400-foot"	2	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	7-13-49	50	N	....
507	....	James E. Smith	W. C. Newberry	1950	"400-foot"	4	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	a123.50	5- 4-50	52	A	....
514	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1950	"2400-foot"	8- 6	2,595	2,471-2,511	102	.....	.....	20	11- 6-52	48	A	....
								2,533-2,595				a31.51	11-23-56			
521	....	J. B. Furr	.....	.....	"400-foot"	2	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	N	....
523	Bankston 1	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	.....	.....	"1200-foot"	12-10	1,206	1,086-1,136	82	a890	1959	a106.61	3-10-59	59	P	H.
								1,174-1,206								
524	....	Jennings Auction Barn	D. K. Summers	1951	"400-foot"	4	384	364- 384	20	.....	.....	67	12-17-51	56	A	....
552	....	Bellemont Motor Hotel	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1953	"600-foot"	8	730	665- 675	30	160	1953	80	11- -53	51	I	....
								683- 693								
								720- 730								
568	....	Kleinpeter Water Co.	D. K. Summers	1954	"2400-foot"	8- 6	2,449	.....	80	.....	.....	+40	12- 1-54	70	P	C.
592	....	Fred's Greenhouse	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1955	"600-foot"	6	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	a73.50	9- 7-56	53	I	....
615	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"1500-foot"	12	1,420	1,350-1,420	70	a190	1958	a27.82	4- 1-58	52	P	C,H.
323	....	Capital Water Co.	D. K. Summers	1957	"2800-foot"	6- 4	2,652	2,560-2,590	50	.....	.....	+53	1-24-57	60	P	C.
								2,632-2,652								

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
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Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 5 S., R. 2 E.—Continued											
139	....	Methodist Ch. Youth Gr.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1944	"1500-foot"	4	1,210	1,170-1,210	40	f65	1944	a+22.9	8-21-44	65	P	....
303	1	State of Louisiana	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1936	"1500-foot"	4	1,185	1,145-1,185	40	f180	1936	+36	11- -36	67	A	....
												a+11.0	7- 3-51			
304	2	State of Louisiana	D. K. Summers	1941	"2000-foot"	6	1,725	1,685-1,725	40	.....	.....	+71	12-19-41	67	P,O	C.
												a+23.7	6- 4-59			
336	....	Dr. W. P. Jackson	D. K. Summers	1939	"1500-foot"	2	1,130	1,110-1,130	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	D	....
337	....	M. J. Cooper	D. K. Summers	1939	"1500-foot"	2	1,080	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	N	....
430	....	Billy Karber	W. C. Newberry	1945	"400-foot"	1½	168	146- 168	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	A	....
471	1	W. A. Romans	Owner	1948	.....	....	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	T	....
472	2	W. A. Romans	Owner	1948	.....	....	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	T	....
474	....	U.S. Geological Survey	.....	1948	(1)	6	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	a10.45	6-20-48	80	O	....
												a12.45	6- 4-59			
497	4	W. A. Romans	D. K. Summers	1948	.....	....	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	T	....
498	5	W. A. Romans	D. K. Summers	1948	.....	6	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	T	....
513	....	Camp Fire Girls	D. K. Summers	1948	"400-foot"	2	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	P	....
520	....	Ronald Coco	D. K. Summers	1951	"2400-foot"	4- 2	2,100	2,060-2,100	40	a,f60	1951	a+56.2	7- 3-51	53	D,S	....
												a+28.9	8- 6-59			
581	3	Greenwell Springs Hosp.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"2800-foot"	8- 6	2,590	2,540-2,590	50	a,f750	1956	a+54.4	5-25-56	67	P,O	C,H.
												a+43.9	6- 4-59			
					T. 6 S., R. 2 E.											
182	....	Gene Morgan	D. K. Summers	1937	"400-foot"	2	317	303- 317	14	.....	.....	5	11- 9-37	55	D	....
183	....	Mr. Hines	D. K. Summers	1938	(1)	....	70	56- 70	14	.....	.....	18	1-24-38	45	A	....
187	....	A. P. Walsh	D. K. Summers	1939	"1500-foot"	....	1,320	1,300-1,320	20	.....	.....	a16.84	7-29-59	45	D	....
316	....	E. Baton Rouge Sch. Bd.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1927	"1500-foot"	....	1,171	1,130-1,171	41	f100	1927	+39	9-27-27	65	A	....
317	....	H. H. Edwards	D. K. Summers	1935	"1500-foot"	2	1,173	1,115-1,173	58	.....	.....	+39	1935	65	D,S	....
												a24.70	5- 4-59			
324	....	Johnny Hill	D. K. Summers	1944	"1500-foot"	2	1,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	+31	1- -44	39	D	....
329	....	Jack Michelle	D. K. Summers	1936	"1500-foot"	2	1,140	1,112-1,140	28	.....	.....	+48	8-13-36	47	D,S	....
330	....	G. I. Browning	Stamm-Scheele, Inc.	.....	"1200-foot"	2	967	.....	.....	.....	.....	a25.17	4-16-59	50	N	....
331	....	E. J. Buhler	D. K. Summers	1941	"1500-foot"	2	1,118	.....	.....	a,f30	1944	+37	1941	52	D	....
332	....	W. J. Buhler	D. K. Summers	1936	"1200-foot"	2	972	.....	.....	.....	.....	a25.97	4-16-59	52	N	....
333	....	Joe Friedmen	D. K. Summers	1936	"1500-foot"	2	1,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	+46	1936	55	D,S	....
334	....	A. H. Starkey	D. K. Summers	1939	"1500-foot"	2	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	+39	1- 9-39	59	S	....
379	....	J. L. Erwin	D. K. Summers	1944	"800-foot"	2	737	727- 737	10	.....	.....	a25.58	11- 6-44	55	A	....
396	....	E. Baton Rouge Sch. Bd.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1945	"2000-foot"	8	1,700	.....	.....	a,f185	1945	a+35.2	4-21-45	65	P	....
414	....	R. A. Webb	W. C. Newberry	1945	"400-foot"	....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1957	60	D,S	....
426	....	J. K. Adams	W. C. Newberry	1945	"400-foot"	2	138	124- 138	14	.....	.....	a18.75	4-15-59	50	N	....
470	....	L. W. Eaton	D. K. Summers	1948	"1700-foot"	2	1,635	.....	40	.....	.....	+76	4-10-48	41	D,Ir	....
												a+40.3	5- 1-59			
582	....	C. K. Heltzel	Percy Guitreau	1956	"400-foot"	2½- 2	330	315- 330	15	.....	.....	52	1- -56	64	D	....
614	....	Julius Landry	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"1700-foot"	8- 6	1,730	1,670-1,730	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	P	....
693	....	Walter Pilcher, Jr.	D. K. Summers	1944	"1700-foot"	2	1,571	1,551-1,571	20	.....	.....	+74	10-27-44	52	D,S	....
												a+28.9	5- 4-59			
694	....	G. A. Sides	D. K. Summers	1945	"1500-foot"	....	1,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	A	....
695	....	W. S. Hubbs	D. K. Summers	1951	"1500-foot"	4- 2	1,325	1,295-1,325	30	.....	.....	+13	12-28-51	51	D,S	....
707	....	Paulsen Spence	D. K. Summers	1945	"1500-1700-foot"	3	1,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	D,S	....
					T. 6 S., R. 1 E.											
105	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1921	"1500-foot"	4	1,464	1,404-1,464	60	.....	.....	+52	3-15-21	52	A	....
												+32	1943			
135	....	T. H. Taylor	D. K. Summers	1938	"1500-foot"	2	1,429	1,409-1,429	20	.....	.....	+35	5-30-38	55	N	....
137	....	M. S. &. L. L. Plauche	D. K. Summers	1940	"1000-foot"	2	997	.....	22	.....	.....	+23	8-15-40	61	D	....
153	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1919	"1500-foot"	4	1,562	1,470-1,506 1,512-1,520 1,523-1,529 1,531-1,562	82	f80	1919	+45	1924	60	A	....
154	....	Baton Rouge Water Wks. Co.	D. K. Summers	1942	"2400-foot"	6	2,425	2,323-2,425	102	f500	1942	a10.97	8-11-44	61	A	....
												a27.94	2-21-52			
164	....	Capital Water Co.	.....	.....	"2000-foot"	4	±1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	a+9.8	10-28-44	55	P	....
165	....	Capital Water Co.	.....	.....	"1000-foot"	4	± 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	a+13.2	2-21-44	55	N	....
												a44.54	5- 7-59			
169	....	Kleinpeter Water Co.	D. K. Summers	1944	"2000-foot"	4- 2½	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	a+18.6	9-25-44	60	P	....
174	....	R. C. Spillman	W. C. Newberry	1944	"400-foot"	2	290	269- 290	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	A	....
175	....	Joseph Lefevre	W. C. Newberry	1944	"400-foot"	1½	270	250- 270	20	.....	.....	44	9-16-44	65	D	....

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—Continued

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
					T. 5 S., R. 1 W.—Continued											
345	....	Leland College	D. K. Summers	1943	"2000-foot"	4- 2½	1,949	.....	.....	f120	1944	a+36.6	10-30-44	81	P	....
346	....	W. L. Hause	D. K. Summers	1937	"1700-foot"	3	1,604	1,584-1,604	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	D,S	....
380	....	Happy Evans	D. K. Summers	1937	"1500-foot"	2	1,122	1,102-1,122	20	.....	.....	+23	6-11-37	87	D,S	....
												25	1952			
383	....	W. N. McVea	D. K. Summers	.....	"400-foot"	2	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	a10.37	2- 6-47	88	A	....
384	....	W. N. McVea	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1944	"2000-foot"	6- 4	1,919	1,879-1,919	40	f200	1945	a+32.2	2-25-45	88	D,S	C.
												4	12- -58			
385	....	W. J. Decker	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1936	"400-foot"	2	271	241- 271	30	.....	.....	35	1936	85	A	....
386	....	W. J. Decker	F. K. McDermott	1944	"400-foot"	2	276	262- 276	14	.....	.....	62	11- 1-44	90	D,S	....
393	....	W. J. Decker	F. K. McDermott	1944	"600-foot"	2	370	356- 370	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	D,S	....
432	....	La. State Dept. Inst.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1946	"2000-foot"	8- 6	1,942	1,882-1,942	60	f440	1946	+48	3-28-46	70	P	....
457	....	Mrs. McVea	D. K. Summers	1947	"1200-foot"	4	913	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1958	77	D,S	....
460	....	Capital Water Co.	Clemard Drillers	1947	"400-foot"	4	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	8- -47	71	P	....
464	....	Baton Rouge Brick & Tile Co.	Clemard Drillers	1947	"400-foot"	4	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	1947	65	A	....
502	....	City of Baton Rouge	Coastal Water-Well Corp.	1942	"400-foot"	6- 2	412	372- 412	40	30	1942	.....	.....	66	A	....
539	....	W. J. Decker	D. K. Summers	1952	"2800-foot"	10- 8	2,590	2,550-2,590	40	f450	1952	+41	8- 4-52	80	D,S	C.
												a+34.8	5-29-57			
585	....	Alsen Water Works Co.	D. K. Summers	1956	"1500-foot"	6- 4	1,334	1,294-1,334	40	100	1956	22	5-16-56	73	P,O	C.
												a37.65	6- 8-59			
589	2	W. R. Grace & Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"1200-foot"	12	1,006	880-1,006	126	1,080	1956	68	5- -56	69	I	...
629	1	W. R. Grace & Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1956	"1200-foot"	12	1,025	870-1,025	155	955	1957	.....	.....	69	I	C.
643	....	F. A. Barber	D. K. Summers	1957	"2800-foot"	10- 6	2,250	2,150-2,250	100	f5	1957	a+25.5	10-29-57	82	S	....
644	....	F. A. Barber	D. K. Summers	1957	"600-foot"	4	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	a49.25	10-29-57	82	A	....
645	....	Union Tank Car Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1957	"2800-foot"	12- 8	2,579	2,479-2,579	100	f750	1957	a+35.0	12- 5-57	80	I	H.
651	....	E. Baton Rouge Par. Sch. Bd.	D. K. Summers	1955	"1500-foot"	6- 3	1,311	1,251-1,311	60	.....	.....	23	7-27-55	72	P	....
659	....	Alsen Water Works Co.	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1958	"1500-foot"	8- 6	1,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	a39.85	6- 8-59	72	P,O	....
675	....	D. I. Sutton	.....	1956	"800-foot"	2	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	5- -56	92	D,S	....
685	....	Beechwood Park	D. K. Summers	1955	"1700-foot"	6- 3	1,640	1,580-1,640	60	.....	.....	a48.95	4-30-59	65	P	....
691	....	Baker School	.....	1939	"1700-foot"	....	1,649	1,629-1,649	20	.....	.....	+51	9- 7-39	81	A	....
698	3	Town of Baker	D. K. Summers	1959	"2400-foot"	12-10	2,399	.....	65	.....	.....	a19.5	6-23-59	.....	P	....
					T. 5 S., R. 1 E.											
141	....	B. B. Forman	D. K. Summers	1936	"400-foot"	3- 2	165	153- 165	12	.....	.....	23	9-24-36	75	D,S	....
												31	6- -57			
189	....	W. Pilgenfritz	D. K. Summers	1938	"400-foot"	1½	144	124- 144	20	.....	.....	20	3-14-38	95	A	....
282	1	Town of Zachary	Stamm-Scheele. Inc.	1939	"1700-foot"	6- 4	1,324	.....	.....	f30	1939	a+6.9	8-18-44	100	P	H.
283	2	Town of Zachary	D. K. Summers	1940	"2400-foot"	6- 4	1,800	1,760-1,800	40	.....	.....	+43	9- -41	100	P	H.
												a+25.6	8-18-43			
290	....	P. E. Lucas	F. K. McDermott	1940	"600-foot"	4- 2	365	350- 365	15	.....	.....	60	4- -40	87	D	....
314	....	A. A. Morvant	D. K. Summers	.....	"1700-foot"	2	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	+30	8- -40	76	A	...
												a2.4	7- 3-51			
320	....	G. R. Gore	D. K. Summers	1941	"1500-foot"	2	1,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	a+17.2	10-26-43	68	D	....
322	....	Roy Riddle	D. K. Summers	1942	"2000-foot"	2½- 2	1,971	1,931-1,971	40	.....	.....	+67	12- 6-42	68	D	....
												a+14.5	4-14-59			
338	....	R. E. Barnett	D. K. Summers	1936	"1500-foot"	2	1,256	1,228-1,256	28	.....	.....	30	7- -58	76	D	....
339	....	Duval Realty Co.	D. K. Summers	1939	"1500-foot"	2	1,206	1,186-1,206	20	.....	.....	a+15.9	4- 8-44	75	D,S	....
340	....	I. C. Reames	D. K. Summers	1949	"1700-foot"	2	1,380	1,364-1,380	16	.....	.....	+52	3-14-39	80	D,S	....
												a+14.1	4- 8-44			
419	....	Dr. E. W. Day	W. C. Newberry	1945	"400-foot"	....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	A	....
425	....	A. J. Rabb	W. C. Newberry	1945	"400-foot"	....	200	186- 200	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	A	....
468	....	A. M. Holden	D. K. Summers	1948	"2400-foot"	4	2,407	2,319-2,407	88	a,f200	1948	+64	2-16-48	73	D,O	....
												a+31.3	6- 4-59			
469	....	A. M. Holden	.....	.....	"1000-foot"	2	920	.....	.....	.....	.....	a5.26	3-15-48	70	O	....
												a77.22	6- 4-59			
551	2	Town of Baker	D. K. Summers	1953	"2400-foot"	8- 6	2,300	2,240-2,300	60	a,f525	1953	.....	.....	75	P	C.
579	....	Capital Water Co.	D. K. Summers	1955	"2400-foot"	8- 4	2,350	2,285-2,320 2,335-2,350	50	.....	.....	+44	8-11-55	73	P	....
636	....	D. W. Airhart	D. K. Summers	1957	"2800-foot"	4- 3	2,490	2,460-2,490	30	.....	.....	+30	5-15-57	81	D,S	....
690	....	T. T. Duke	D. K. Summers	1955	"2400-foot"	2½	2,020	1,980-2,020	40	.....	.....	+41	1- 3-55	67	D,S	....
												a+21.8	5- 1-59			
					T. 5 S., R. 2 E.											
138	....	Methodist Ch. Youth Gr.	D. K. Summers	1938	"1500-foot"	2	1,192	1,172-1,192	20	.....	.....	a+21.6	8-21-44	70	A	....
												a12.52	5- 1-59			

TABLE 3. DESCRIPTION OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA

Aquifer: (1) Well screened in the shallow deposits of Pleistocene age.
(2) Well screened in alluvial deposits.

Use: A, abandoned; D, domestic; I, industrial; Ir, irrigation; N, none; O, observation; P, public; S, stock; T, test.

Yield: Except from flowing wells, the yield is the normal operating requirement and does not necessarily indicate pump capacity.

Remarks: C, chemical analysis of water sample in table 1;
H, hydraulic characteristics of aquifer or specific capacity of well listed in table 2;
P, pressure relief well.

Symbol: "a" indicates measured value (yield and water-level columns),
"f" flowing yield.

Well No.	Company No.	Owner or occupant	Driller	Year completed	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Screen setting (feet below land surface)	Length of screen (feet)	Yield (gpm)	Date measured	Water level (feet below or above (+) land surface)	Date measured	Altitude of land surface (feet above msl)	Use	Remarks
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH																
T. 4 S., R. 3 E.																
401	....	V. W. Lea	F. K. McDermott	1944	"400-foot"	2	113	98- 113	15	4	1945	22	3-15-45	116	A	....
406	....	Mr. Scott	Owner	.....	(1)	1½	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	D	....
407	....	C. R. Penny	Owner	1938	"400-foot"	2	73	70- 73	3	.....	.....	25	1945	117	A	....
T. 4 S., R. 2 E.																
402	....	J. L. Mahoney	W. C. Newberry	1945	"400-foot"	2	126	.....	.....	a6	1945	.....	.....	118	D	....
408	....	Adam Forbes	I. E. Chaney	1938	"400-foot"	1¾	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8- 2-45	100	A	....
409	....	Dolly Townsend	.....	1942	"400-foot"	1¾	100	.....	6	.....	.....	25	1942	112	N	....
410	....	B. P. Brashier	.....	1945	"400-foot"	2	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1945	120	A	....
411	....	Thomas Tucker	C. B. Smith	1945	"400-foot"	2	95	89- 95	6	.....	.....	25	1945	125	D,S	....
429	....	Bill Schmidt	W. C. Newberry	.....	"400-foot"	....	190	168- 190	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	A	....
565	....	E. Baton Rouge Par. Sch. Bd.	D. K. Summers	1954	"2400-foot"	6- 3	1,636	.....	40	.....	.....	+2	9- -54	122	P	....
646	....	E. Baton Rouge Par. Sch. Bd.	D. K. Summers	1945	"600-foot"	4	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	P	....
647	....	E. Baton Rouge Par. Sch. Bd.	D. K. Summers	1957	"2800-foot"	6- 4	1,950	1,910-1,950	40	f100	1957	a+15.2 a+4.5	1- 7-58 8- 6-59	107	P,O	C.
T. 4 S., R. 1 E.																
136	....	A. A. Edgens	D. K. Summers	1936	"1700-foot"	2	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	+22	11-22-36	114	D,S	....
142	....	Pet Guerney	D. K. Summers	1939	"1700-foot"	2	1,166	1,150-1,166	16	.....	.....	+25	1-24-44	92	D,S	....
173	....	Russell Taylor	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1930	"1700-foot"	2½	1,050	1,030-1,050	20	f150	1930	+13 15	11-29-30 9- -44	107	D,S	....
286	....	Bill Wicker	F. K. McDermott	1940	"600-foot"	2	265	.....	20	.....	.....	45	1940	122	D,S	....
287	....	W. J. Jaycock	F. K. McDermott	.....	"600-foot"	2	240	220- 240	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	D	....
341	....	Ike Bozeman	D. K. Summers	1937	"2000-foot"	3	1,670	1,630-1,670	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	D,S	....
416	....	F. E. Bennett	W. C. Newberry	1945	"400-foot"	3	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	D	....
417	....	E. D. Turner	W. C. Newberry	1945	"400-foot"	2	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	D,S	....
T. 4 S., R. 1 W.																
191	....	C. W. Barker	D. K. Summers	1941	"400-foot"	2	165	155- 165	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	N	....
193	....	R. Easterly	D. K. Summers	1936	"400-foot"	....	161	141- 161	20	.....	.....	51	12-10-36	107	A	....
194	....	R. Easterly	D. K. Summers	1941	"2400-foot"	3	1,900	1,880-1,900	20	f22	1941	3	6- -58	107	D,S	....
195	....	John East	F. K. McDermott	1940	"400-foot"	2½	198	188- 198	10	.....	.....	67	1940	130	A	....
387	....	A. B. Ballard	.....	1930	"400-foot"	12	40	.....	.....	4	1944	.....	.....	97	A	....
433	....	John East	D. K. Summers	.....	"2400-foot"	4- 3	1,900	1,850-1,900	50	.....	.....	40	4- -46	130	D,S	....
435	....	J. H. McCarthy	.....	.....	"400-foot"	2	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	D	....
440	....	H. W. Taylor	Clemard Drillers	1948	"400-foot"	3- 2	200	184- 200	16	.....	.....	55	1946	125	A	....
508	....	David Mills	F. K. McDermott	1950	"1700-foot"	4	1,140	1,105-1,140	35	45	1950	25 36	5-10-50 1957	122	D,S	....
516	....	C. Hulings	F. K. McDermott	.....	"1700-foot"	3	1,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3- -51	132	A	....
542	....	E. L. Fenn	.....	.....	"1700-foot"	2	1,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	D	....
566	....	E. Baton Rouge Par. Sch. Bd.	D. K. Summers	1954	"1700-foot"	6- 3	1,280	1,240-1,280	40	.....	.....	22	9-27-54	110	P	C.
571	....	John J. Sutter	Mr. Black	1955	"1700-foot"	3- 2	1,239	.....	20	.....	.....	11	1955	110	D	....
578A	3	Town of Zachary	D. K. Summers	1955	"2400-foot"	10- 6	1,861	1,796-1,861	65	.....	.....	+8	8- 1-55	103	A	C.
578B	3	Town of Zachary	D. K. Summers	1957	"2800-foot"	10- 6	2,132	2,052-2,132	80	.....	.....	+9	10-17-57	103	P	....
588	....	Town of Slaughter	D. K. Summers	1956	"2800-foot"	6- 4	2,201	2,151-2,201	50	f70	1956	+9 a2.26	1-31-56 6-10-59	117	P	C.
T. 4 S., R. 2 W.																
285	....	L. J. Collier	F. K. McDermott	1940	"400-foot"	2	200	.....	10	3	.....	80	11-11-40	85	D	....
465	....	U.S. Dept. of Army	.....	1922	"1700-foot"	4	1,200	.....	.....	f18	1947	a+9.1 17	1- 6-47 1957	100	P	....
T. 5 S., R. 2 W.																
689	....	R. G. Kent	D. K. Summers	1955	"1700-foot"	4- 2	1,193	1,163-1,193	30	.....	.....	12	9-27-55	91	D,S	....
T. 5 S., R. 1 W.																
149	....	L. McClure	D. K. Summers	1938	"1500-foot"	3	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	A	....
172	....	City of Baton Rouge	D. K. Summers	1942	"400-foot"	4- 2½	239	218- 239	21	a7	1942	a55.50 a52.82	10-11-42 6- 9-59	66	O	....
190	....	W. F. Owens	D. K. Summers	1941	"2000-foot"	2	1,876	1,856-1,876	20	.....	.....	+46	10-21-41	92	D,S	....
309	1	Town of Baker	W. M. Eberhart & Son	1920	"1500-foot"	4- 2½	1,435	1,375-1,435	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	A	....
321	....	Bowman Carney	D. K. Summers	1937	"1700-foot"	2½	1,460	1,440-1,460	20	.....	.....	+46	8- -44	82	D,S	....

TABLE 2. HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AQUIFERS AND SPECIFIC CAPACITIES OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—(Cont'd)

(Corrected specific capacity: Corrected for head loss due to friction)

Well No.	Company No.	Owner	Well Casing Diameter (inches)	Well Casing Length (feet)	Screen setting below land surface (feet)	Hydraulic characteristics: Duration of test (minutes)	Aquifer thickness (feet)	Field coefficient of transmissibility (gpd/ft)	Field coefficient of permeability (gpd/ft²)	Coefficient of storage	Specific capacity: Date of test	Duration of test (minutes)	Yield (gpm)	Static water level (feet)	Pumping water level (feet)	Uncorrected specific capacity (gpm/ft)	Corrected specific capacity (gpm/ft)
					T. 8 S., R. 1 W.												
575	....	Louisiana State University	12 10 6	155 148 2,157	2,440-2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6- 1-55	.....	660	+ 67	— 16	8.0	31.5
					"2,400-FOOT" SAND												
					EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH												
					T. 5 S., R. 1 E.												
283	....	Town of Zachary	6 4	.....	1,760-1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3-13-48	.....	120	+ 18.0	— 3.4	5.4	15.9
					T. 6 S., R. 1 E.												
654	Bankston 3	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	18 12 10	215 2,045 10	2,270-2,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9-30-58	.....	920	44.58	97.30	17.4	18.7
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.												
572	2	Foster Grant Co., Inc.	12 10	2,215 194	2,401-2,421 2,451-2,511	120	163	[c]97,000	[c]590	.....	3- 9-55	.....	1,470	+ 46.7	+ 2.8	33.5	45.5
					"2,800-FOOT" SAND												
					EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH												
					T. 5 S., R. 1 W.												
645	....	Union Tank Car Co.	12 8	350 2,139	2,479-2,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12- 5-57	.....	750	+ 35.0	+ 2.5	[c]23.1	[c]58.9
					T. 5 S., R. 2 E.												
581	....	Greenwell Springs Hospital	8 6	2,519 21	2,540-2,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5- 7-56	.....	760	+ 54.4	+ 2.0	14.4	27.0
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.												
534	31	Gulf States Utilities	12 10 8	70 1,768 886	2,724-2,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10-15-52	240	[c]1,550	+ 73.9	— 63	11.4	18.5

[c]Calculated from data furnished by well owner.

TABLE 2. HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AQUIFERS AND SPECIFIC CAPACITIES OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—(Cont'd)

(Corrected specific capacity: Corrected for head loss due to friction)

Well No.	Company No.	Owner	Well Casing Diameter (inches)	Well Casing Length (feet)	Screen setting below land surface (feet)	Hydraulic characteristics: Duration of test (minutes)	Aquifer thickness (feet)	Field coefficient of transmissibility (gpd/ft)	Field coefficient of permeability (gpd/ft²)	Coefficient of storage	Specific capacity: Date of test	Duration of test (minutes)	Yield (gpm)	Static water level (feet)	Pumping water level (feet)	Uncorrected specific capacity (gpm/ft)	Corrected specific capacity (gpm/ft)
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.												
371B	1	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	8	1,398	1,398-1,470	110	66	76,500	1,160	.....	7- 1-58	115	1,210	43.36	111.70	17.7	29.9
570	2	Plantation Pipeline Co.	8	1,235	1,235-1,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12-22-54	60	330	38.20	49.80	28.4	35.1
					T. 7 S., R. 1 W.												
280	....	Louisiana State University	12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	100	+ 17.64	+ 6.30	8.8	.....
657	Lula 18	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	22 18 12	186 144 1,202	1,512-1,597 1,603-1,618	65	94	90,400	960	.....	9- 4-58	60	1,000	72.02	141.50	14.4	14.7
					T. 7 S., R. 1 E.												
413	Govt. 3	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	12 10	1,473 161	1,511-1,530 1,620-1,690 1,701-1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9- 4-58	10	810	55.43	72.30	48.0	54.7
504	Govt. 4	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	18 14 12 10	250 160 1,100 102	1,510-1,530 1,620-1,690 1,702-1,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9- 4-58	6	690	60.60	82.20	31.9	34.5
510	Lula 17	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	12 10	1,435 90	1,525-1,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9- 4-58	10	1,000	77.65	107.04	34.2	39.7
658	Lula 19	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	18 12	333 1,164	1,497-1,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9- 4-58	10	1,000	77.66	109.50	31.4	34.1
					"1,700-FOOT" SAND												
					EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH												
					T. 5 S., R. 1 E.												
282	....	Town of Zachary	6 4	.....	.... -1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3-13-48	.....	100	6.50	12.70	16.8	.....
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.												
68	14	Ethyl Corp.	12	1,684	1,684-1,817	270	130	32,000	240	.....	1-14-52	270	1,070	65.6	95.0	36.4	41.6
					"2,000-FOOT" SAND												
					EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH												
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.												
70	16	Ethyl Corp.	12	1,912	1,912-2,075	1,350	190	243,000	1,280	7.1×10^{-4}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	17	Ethyl Corp.	12 9	949 985	1,934-2,062 2,090-2,132	1,374	190	209,000	1,100	6.2×10^{-4}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	18	Ethyl Corp.	12 9	1,622 288	1,910-2,056 2,085-2,126	1,360	190	210,000	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
372B	2	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	12 8	300 1,600	1,900-2,000	30	106	160,000	1,500	.....	12-13-57	30	1,380	97.44	172.70	18.3	44.5
587	64	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12	320 1,670	1,990-2,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11-18-57	30	1,800	109	138.7	60.6	94.7
					T. 7 S., R. 1 W.												
96	Laf. 12	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	18 10 8	311 1,286 553	2,068-2,090 2,135-2,178 2,188-2,203 2,217-2,227 2,233-2,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12- 2-58	.....	1,370	118.09	181.73	21.6	38.0
444	Laf. 14	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	18 12 10	345 1,577 177	2,103-2,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3-17-59	.....	990	129.70	161.99	30.7	35.2

TABLE 2. HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AQUIFERS AND SPECIFIC CAPACITIES OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA—(Cont'd)

(Corrected specific capacity: Corrected for head loss due to friction)

Well No.	Company No.	Owner	Well Casing Diameter (inches)	Well Casing Length (feet)	Screen setting below land surface (feet)	Hydraulic characteristics: Duration of test (minutes)	Aquifer thickness (feet)	Field coefficient of transmissibility (gpd/ft)	Field coefficient of permeability (gpd/ft²)	Coefficient of storage	Specific capacity: Date of test	Duration of test (minutes)	Yield (gpm)	Static water level (feet)	Pumping water level (feet)	Uncorrected specific capacity (gpm/ft)	Corrected specific capacity (gpm/ft)
					T. 7 S., R. 1 W.												
493	3	Rock Ice Co., Inc.	6 6	569 80	569- 609 689- 704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9- -50	[c]120	[c]75	[c]125	[c]135	7.5	7.7
					"800-FOOT" SAND EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH T. 6 S., R. 1 W.												
395	1	General Chem. Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	12 8	610 300	911-1,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4-21-45	.....	[c]690	[c]60	[c]82	31.3	36.3
467	2	General Chem. Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	12 10	958 10	968-1,021	210	90	24,000	270	.....	3- 2-48	.....	410	102	134	12.9	13.2
					"1,200-FOOT" SAND EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH T. 6 S., R. 1 E.												
523	Bankston 1	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	12 10	1,086 48	1,086-1,136 1,174-1,206	10	150	120,000	800	.....	3-10-59	.....	890	106.61	128.87	40.0	42.9
					T. 6 S., R. 1 W.												
403	59	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12	300 818	1,118-1,270	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	3-24-53	180	1,220	40.39	80.7	30.1	32.1
403	59	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12	300 818	1,118-1,270	300	150	68,500	460	.....	2- 4-58	105	700	156.04	182.22	26.9	27.9
535	3	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	12	1,120	1,121-1,221	210	100	80,000	750	8.5×10^{-5}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
557	61	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12	260 900	1,160-1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3- 9-54	.....	1,170	64.10	120.50	20.8	21.8
562	3	General Chem. Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	12 10	1,206 10	1,216-1,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9- 6-56	.....	[c]650	[c]118.30	157.20	16.7	17.1
567	2	U.S. Rubber Co.	12	1,115	1,115-1,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12-15-54	.....	[c]1,120	[c]86.00	121.00	32.1	34.3
576	62	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12	320 850	1,170-1,270	240	140	69,000	493	.....	2- 4-58	253	870	148.85	187.30	22.6	23.5
580	63	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12 10	309 852 21	1,182-1,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12- 9-55	30	1,200	[c]115.00	168.60	22.4	23.6
616	4	Copolymer Rubber & Chem. Corp.	12	1,114	1,114-1,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7- 2-58	60	780	136.80	157.60	37.7	40.0
650A	66	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12	350 820	1,170-1,280	130	120	68,500	575	2.1×10^{-4}	2- 4-58	252	700	153.63	244.15	7.7	7.8
					WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH T. 7 S., R. 12 E.												
36	1	Baton Rouge Port Authority	....	.....	.....	362	80	22,000	300	1.6×10^{-4}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	2	Baton Rouge Port Authority	14 10	348 887	1,235-1,288 1,318-1,335 1,340-1,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2- 3-55	312	940	32.04	95.00	14.9	16.0
					"1,500-FOOT" SAND EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH T. 6 S., R. 1 E.												
615	....	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	12	1,350	1,350-1,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4- 1-58	10	190	27.82	36.03	23.1	23.5

[c]Calculated from data furnished by well owner

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L93w
plate

TABLE 2. HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AQUIFERS AND SPECIFIC CAPACITIES OF WELLS IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA, LOUISIANA

(Corrected specific capacity: Corrected for head loss due to friction)

Well No.	Company No.	Owner	Well Casing Diameter (inches)	Well Casing Length (feet)	Screen setting below land surface (feet)	Hydraulic characteristics: Duration of test (minutes)	Aquifer thickness (feet)	Field coefficient of transmissibility (gpd/ft)	Field coefficient of permeability (gpd/ft²)	Coefficient of storage	Specific capacity: Date of test	Duration of test (minutes)	Yield (gpm)	Static water level (feet)	Pumping water level (feet)	Uncorrected specific capacity (gpm/ft)	Corrected specific capacity (gpm/ft)
ALLUVIUM																	
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH																	
T. 6 S., R. 1 W.																	
501	55	Esso Standard Oil Co.	36 20	96 7	103- 183	2,468	125	[c]140,000	[c]1,120	[c]1.0 x 10⁻³	7- -49	.....	3,750	46	86	[c]93.7	[c]93.7
526	1Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	4	205	205- 220	2,726	125	[c]170,000	[c]1,360	[c]2.0 x 10⁻²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
529	4Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	4	172	172- 187	2,714	90	[c]140,000	[c]1,560	[c]1.0 x 10⁻²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
530	58	Esso Standard Oil Co.	20 16	98 5	103- 193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7-15-52	725	1,900	37.60	62.74	[c]75.6	[c]75.7
531	5Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	4	103	103- 193	2,669	125	[c]200,000	[c]1,600	[c]9.0 x 10⁻⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
532	6Y	Esso Standard Oil Co.	4	103	103- 193	2,832	75	[c]210,000	[c]2,800	[c]1.0 x 10⁻²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. 7 S., R. 1 W.																	
586	....	Louisiana State University	16 12	306 10	310- 372	131	267	[c]584,000	2,180	.....	5-26-56	51	2,100	13.45	44.76	[c]67.1	[c]74.9
"SHALLOW PLEISTOCENE"																	
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH																	
T. 8 S., R. 2 E.																	
681	....	Kleinpeter Dairy	6 4	63 216	279- 289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2-24-59	30	85	17.39	39.80	3.8	4.0
"400-FOOT" SAND																	
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH																	
T. 6 S., R. 1 W.																	
78	5-P	Solvay Process Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.	12 9	92 240	332- 423	200	130	43,000	330	6.2 x 10⁻⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
356	45	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12	327 13	340- 441	1,345	130	36,000	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
360	20	Ethyl Corp.	12	223	223- 426	370	160	77,000	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
362	22	Ethyl Corp.	16 12	270 2	.....	1,300	145	76,000	530	9.5 x 10⁻⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
458	50	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12	330 13	343- 405	1,330	145	52,000	360	3.7 x 10⁻⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
463	51	Esso Standard Oil Co.	18 12	325 14	339- 421	361	135	38,000	280	3.1 x 10⁻⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
506	57	Esso Standard Oil Co.	20 12	335 20	355- 439	1,335	135	34,000	260	2.6 x 10⁻⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. 7 S., R. 1 E.																	
638	....	Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	12	525	525- 625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4- 1-58	8	250	14.13	20.47	39.4	39.6
"600-FOOT" SAND																	
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH																	
T. 6 S., R. 1 W.																	
359	19	Ethyl Corp.	12 9	293 280	573- 653	1,180	120	96,000	800	4.1 x 10⁻⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
473	52	Esso Standard Oil Co.	12	492	492- 692	190	202	123,000	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
490	53	Esso Standard Oil Co.	12	545	545- 690	1,215	205	121,000	590	5.7 x 10⁻⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
547	3	Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc.	12 9	488 18	488- 544 562- 611	346	170	88,000	520	6.1 x 10⁻⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[c]Calculated from data furnished by well owner.

WATER RESOURCE

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